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We carry large stocks of all types of Spray Pumps, the most popular of which are:—

"LE SANS RIVAL." A Pump with a non-corrosive copper tank, capable of holding 3 1-3 gal. Supplied with hose, 18-inch brass extension, and two nozzles. Fitted with double strainer. Carried on back as knapsack.

LEAD-LINED KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMPS. For use with Sulphuric and other acids. A very useful Spray for vines and market gardens.

BUCKET SPRAY PUMPS. Several makes of these handy Pumps are available. Prices are very low.

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Sales can always be depended on for best quality fruit at highest prices.

Besides its own vast population, London supplies the seaside resorts. Tourists make their headquarters in London and want the best fruit.

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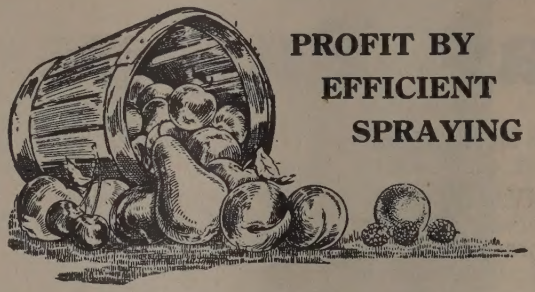

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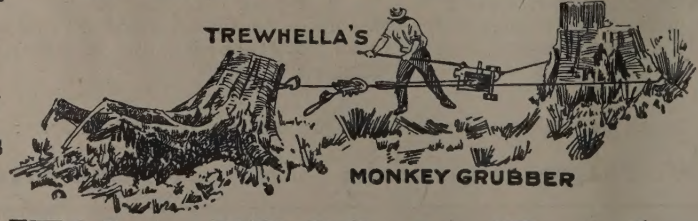

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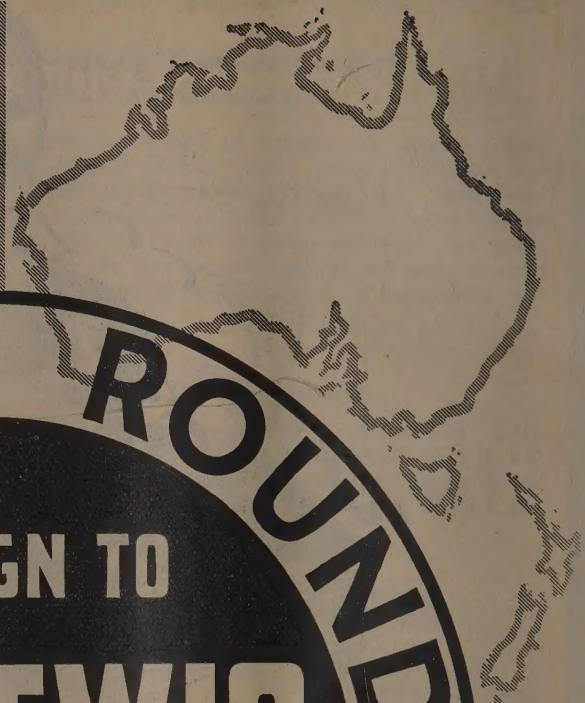

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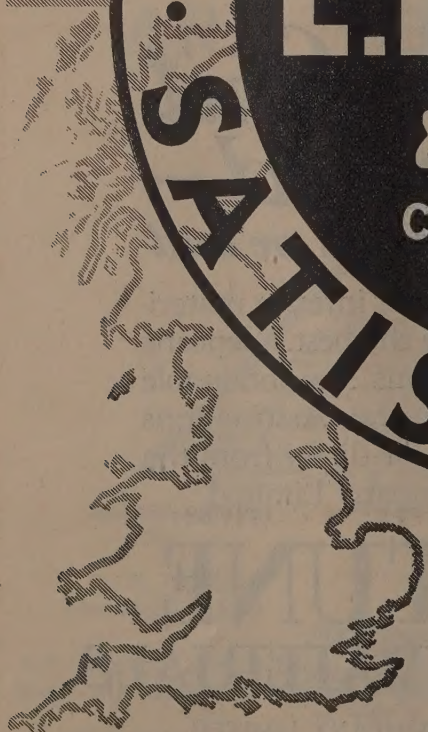

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HAVE FOUND THAT THEY GENERALLY OBTAIN THE BEST RESULTS.

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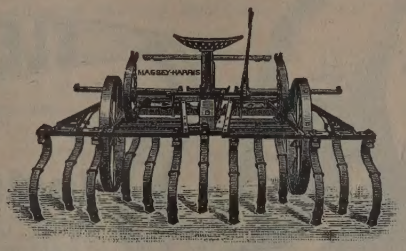

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Axles easily lengthened or contracted to change the width of tread. Special C-Springs hold tynes firmly to the required depth of working.

The Massey-Harris Line includes a splendid range of implements and machines for orchard, and vineyard use.

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MASSEY-HARRIS, 664 Bourke Street, Melbourne
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We manufacture a complete range of sprays for the orchardist, including:

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All sprays will be manufactured from the same formulae as previously used by Mr. S. R. Bushnell whilst associated with Jaques Pty. Ltd. Orchardists can therefore rely upon getting the best quality fruit sprays.

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FRUIT GROWERS generally have come to depend on "Elephant" Brand Sprays. They find them absolutely reliable, efficient and of guaranteed quality.

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EVERY PRECAUTION

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By Spraying NOW With

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Arsenate of Lead - White Oil

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POTASH IN MURRAY VALLEY.

We recently published a report from a correspondent of an address by Mr. A. V. Lyon, Merbein, in which the subject of potash was mentioned. The report was a condensed one, but as it was felt the subject had not been adequately dealt with, Mr. G. de Vahl Davis, Pacific Potash Limited, wrote to Mr. Lyon, who sent a verbatim report of his address, the only reference of potash being as follows:—

"A diversity of opinion exists in regard to the necessity for adding potash as a plant food. **It probably has a value in improving the quality of the growth,** and giving greater resistance to parasitic fungi."

Mr. Lyon has concurred with the publication of the foregoing, with the addition of the following:—

"Mr. Lyon also told his audience that inconclusive results from field experiments did not necessarily mean that the fertilisers used were not of use to the plants. A more correct viewpoint at present is that investigators have not surmounted the difficulties associated with field experiments on pruned plants on irrigated lands. The status of investigations of this nature shows that the study of technique is of first importance, and investigators are universally engaged on this aspect of the problem at present."

WHITE PINE CASES.

In a report on Australian Apple shipments to Hamburg recently received by Mr. J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture, Victoria), it was stated that the white Canadian pine case was now in distinctly higher favor in European markets than redwood and hardwood cases.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

Results Are Beneficial.

Interesting Review by Mr. J. P. Piggott, of Hobart.

That the British preferences on fruit, arranged at the Ottawa Conference, are of benefit to Australia, is the opinion of Mr. J. P. Piggott, manager of the Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Association Ltd. Writing under date September 2, Mr. Piggott states as follows:—

In regard to the Ottawa Conference, you will understand that I was a very strong advocate whilst I was in the Old Country in 1930 in getting some preference for Empire trade, and more particularly fruit, as I could see foreign countries were living on the U.K. by being able to keep their people employed by supplying goods to our Mother Country and doing it at such prices that it precluded our fair competition.

Ottawa has done well to get 4/6 per cwt. duty on foreign Apples and Pears. This should assist in preventing any foreign country dumping and taking advantage of the British Dominions' supply, as naturally we are further away from the markets and require to be assisted even in this regard. As we are the Old Country's best purchasers and will be larger purchasers in the future under a preference scheme, it is only right and fair that the Mother Country should encourage trade with her Dominions.

There is no doubt that the preference will mean that Australia will have a longer period for marketing its fruit, and it would appear that fruit could be sold in England as early as January or February.

Unfortunately for Australia, the early varieties of fruit have been gradually eliminated because the overseas market was being fed with hard varieties from foreign countries. The duty as suggested, namely, 1/6 per case duty on foreign Apples and Pears, would have permitted shipment of the early varieties to the U.K. at fair values and the fruit would have supplied a market that will now be open for it.

The preferential duty will also assist in prolonging the season because the early varieties coming from foreign countries will have the disadvantage of 1/6 per case as against the late varieties arriving from Australia, which varieties have good keeping qualities. This portion of our shipments will have a much better chance of obtaining fair and remunerative prices. It would therefore appear that the Australian season will now extend from the middle of March until about the middle of August, that is, the English selling season. The Australian shipping season will commence at the end of February and continue to the end of May or early June, or possibly a little later.

The only competition against this late extended market will be the U.K. berry and stone fruits, such as Strawberries and Cherries, as the foreign fruits of a similar nature will have to pay a heavy duty before being permitted on the English market.

I consider the Apple and Pear growers of Australia should congratulate themselves on the Empire reaching this very sensible, economic and fair arrangement.

Care must, however, be exercised in the regulation of the markets and in this regard an endeavor is being made in Tasmania to get the distribution of the Tasmanian fruit through the combined agencies of five distributors. If the mainland States adopted a similar scheme then I feel sure the prices obtained for our fruit would be payable. If the old haphazard methods of dumping the fruit into the U.K. without some regulated concentrated marketing methods are continued, then it will compete with itself and cause the producers and consignees to sacrifice the fruit for the fear of other shipments causing spasmodic gluts, as these gluts, when they occur, bring the market down for the rest of the season. It must be avoided and can be avoided by a regulated concentration of sales.

PERSONAL.

There are general expressions of regret that the Hon. C. A. S. Hawker, Minister for Commerce, decided to resign from the Federal Cabinet. Mr. Hawker disagreed with his fellow Ministers on the subject of the reduction of members' salaries—the decision was to reduce salaries to £750 per annum—Mr. Hawker had given a pledge to his constituents to vote for a reduction to £600. Mr. Hawker proved himself to be a conspicuously able administrator. Possessing a truly national outlook, he was indeed a true friend of the primary producer.

At the September monthly meeting of the Shepparton Borough Council, the retiring Mayor, Cr. A. W. Fairley, submitted a valued report on last year's municipal activities. The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. and Mrs. Fairley were warmly thanked for their efficient services.

The annual social and dance of the Shepparton Irrigators' Association was held in mid-September. This happy event was tendered by the President, Mr. J. G. B. McDonald, and the Executive. The Secretary is Mr. Norman Fairless.

The Hon. W. H. Calvert, M.L.C., of Hobart, called in at the "Fruit World" office on his recent visit to Melbourne. Mr. Calvert was highly successful in winning prizes for fruit at the Royal Agricultural Show. Incidentally, the Messrs. W. H. and D. F. Calvert have thus advertised the excellence of Tasmanian fruit at other mainland shows and in the Old Country as well.

Mr. G. Vahl Davis, Pacific Potash Company of Sydney, was in Melbourne at the end of September. He was accompanied by Mr. D. Case, B.Agr.Sc., who recently joined the staff. Mr. Case is a practical fruitgrower, from Batlow, N.S.W., and he will initiate manuring in orchards as opportunity offers.

Mr. Fred. Charlick, of Adelaide, has been very active in assisting the campaign for a reduction of the price of sugar.

At the annual dinner of the Ship Lovers' Association, Mrs. Wade, wife of Capt. W. J. Wade (President of the N.S.W. branch), replied to the toast of kindred Societies. Mrs. Wade has travelled much on the sea. She rounded Cape Horn in mid-winter on a ship of which her husband was the captain.

Mr. E. I. Lawford has been elected President of the Shire of Doncaster and Templestowe. Mr. Lawford comes of a well-known fruitgrowing family, and is one of the founders of Lawfords' Fruit Exchange, Doncaster.

Mr. Lawford is in receipt of many messages of congratulation on his appointment as Shire President.

BROADCAST TALK.

A broadcast talk entitled "Items of Interest to Fruitgrowers" will be given by Mr. J. M. Ward, Supt. of Horticulture, Victoria, on October 8, at 7.45 p.m., from station 3LO.

Apple Varieties Raised in Tasmania.

(4) The Crofton.

(By P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Department of Agriculture.)

THE CROFTON APPLE was raised about the year 1870 by Mr. Joseph Cato, at Mount Stuart, near Hobart.

The records leave it uncertain whether the variety arose as a result of intentional hybridisation or as a chance seedling from the parent Apple Fameuse (syn. Pomme de Neige), which it resembles in form, shape and coloring.

Crofton is one of our best flavored, colored, late-keeping varieties, and has been freely planted throughout the State. The tree is not of vigorous growth, and is inclined to become "spindly" when planted on the poorer class of soils, although the very high colored quality fruit is produced under such conditions.

As a variety it is somewhat subject to black spot fungus, especially when planted in districts experiencing high summer humidity. The skin is also inclined to be tender, and will often show spray russet when other varieties are unaffected.

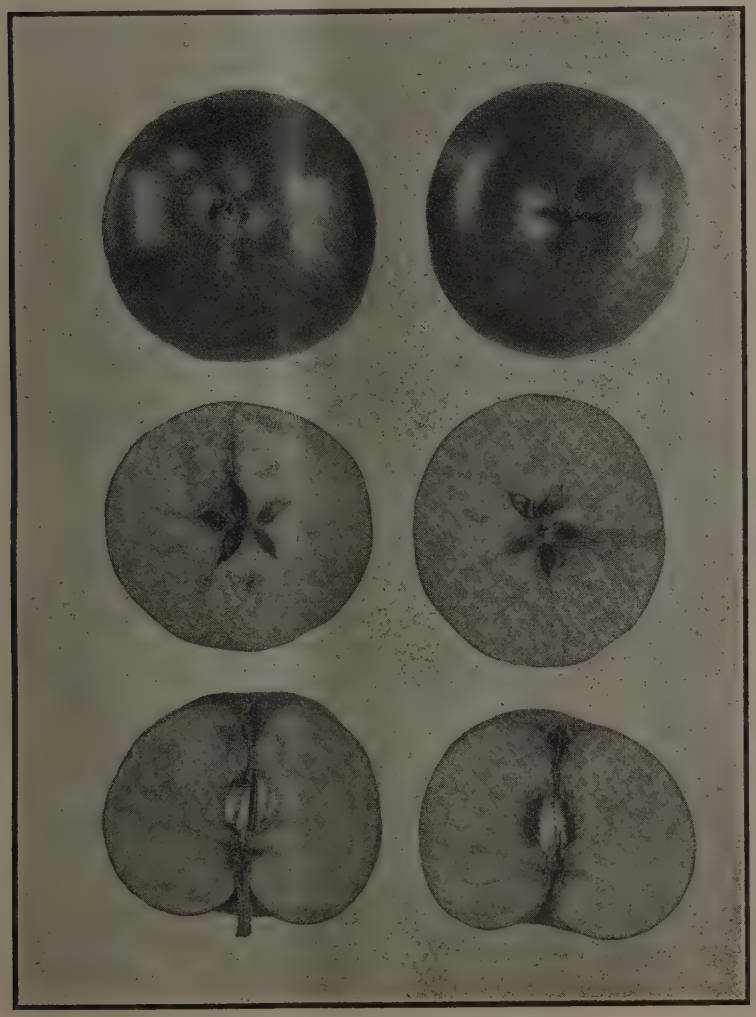
The variety is classed among the smaller export Apples, and to attain a market size careful attention must be paid to manuring and thinning.

Crofton is now an established favorite upon the overseas and mainland markets, and, together with Democrat (Tasma), secures the highest prices at the end of the season.

The variety keeps well in cold store, does not easily bruise, and is of attractive appearance.

Pomological Description.

Variety: Crofton. Form: Roundish, slightly oblate; uniform. Size: Small to medium. Cavity: Medium depth, broad, rounded, symmetrical. Stem: Medium length; thin.



CROFTON APPLE—

Vertical and Cross Sections,

Showing Internal Structure.

—Illus. by courtesy "Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture."

Calyx: Small; closed. Lobes: Acute; short; medium width; erect; connivent. Basin: Shallow; obtuse; slightly furrowed. Skin: Thin; tough; smooth; glossy.

Color: Pale yellow ground color, but almost the whole of the surface colored with deep red, overstriped with crimson. Flesh: White, with very slight greenish tinge. Firm; fine texture; crisp; sweet. Quality: Very good, with a delicate pleasing flavor. Core: Medium size; open; abaxile; sessile. Carpels: Broadly ovate; core line clasping. Calyx Tube: Conical. Seed: Medium size; plump; short. Season: Late. Will keep until December in cold storage.

TASMANIAN STATE FRUIT ADVISORY BOARD.

Chairman's Annual Report.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board was presented by the Chairman, Mr. B. J. Pearsall, at meetings of the growers at both Hobart and Launceston, and was adopted. Mr. Pearsall stated that the past season's export of Apples and Pears constituted a record, being over half a million cases in excess of the previous record established in 1928, a grand total of 3,415,716 cases being exported overseas from Tasmania, carried in 48 vessels, over 60 per cent. of the fruit being sent to the port of London. It was pleasing to note that nearly three-quarters of a million cases were shipped from the Tamar and Port Huon, which considerably relieved the pressure on the Hobart wharves; this, together with most of the vessels arriving on schedule time and favorable weather conditions, tended to bring about a more satisfactory despatch of shipping this season, than in previous years. The Board approved of decentralisation of shipments and was endeavoring to have ships fully loaded at one port.

Selected Agents.—The system of having selected agents in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane was satisfactory, and growers were recommended to consign to them. In February last, Messrs. A. J. Cooper (President) and G. Roughley (Treasurer) and H. W. F. Rogers (Secretary), representing the Sydney selected representative, visited Tasmania and after discussing matters of importance with the Board, addressed meetings of growers.

Uniform Code.—The Board was preparing a list of all exportable Apples and Pears with a view to requesting Bentleys to frame uniform code words for each variety.

Rough Handling of Fruit on Wharves.—The Board urged that action be taken under the Apples and Pears Act against any person handling fruit roughly on wharves. The Director of Agriculture promised to instruct inspectors to exercise every possible care. In Sydney shipping companies were doing everything possible to minimise rough handling. Conspicuous notices were posted warning employees to handle fruit carefully, otherwise they would not be further employed. Similar notices were needed in Hobart.

Light Dues and Port Charges.—The matter of charges for harbor and light dues extorted from the shipping companies had been excessive during the past five years. Hundreds of thousands of pounds had been paid into consolidated revenue by shipping companies in several of the other States, which reacted on growers generally. This matter was of such vital importance to primary producers, particularly fruitgrowers, that the Board was going into the matter with other interests to submit a scheme to the Federal and State members with a view to a reduction of these charges.

Dual Inspection.—After vigorous efforts to do away with dual inspection of fruit on Tasmanian wharves, official advice had been received that inspection would be under the supervision of the State authorities from July 1, 1932. Appreciation was expressed to the Prime Minister and Colonels Bell and Blacklow, M's.H.R., for their co-operation.

Another successful effort had been the cancellation of the proposed charge of 1/6 per case by Associated Banks per sets of bills of lading when drafts and documents were accepted after 5 p.m. on mail days.

Timber for Cases.—The Agent-General, after testing the Canadian dump, Canadian pine case and Canadian case of hardwood, said that the Tasmanian hardwood was quite as suitable for cases as the imported material.

Tariff.—Earnest efforts were being made for a substantial reduction in Customs duties, which would automatically reduce the cost of living, production, and material to primary producers.

A vigorous effort was also made to secure exemption from sales tax of requisites used in primary production.

Interstate and Overseas Freights.—The Union S.S. Co. and Huddart, Parker's had reduced to 2/1 per case the freight on fruit from Hobart to Brisbane direct. A general reduction in interstate freight was desired, and better carriage of fruit. With regard to overseas freight, an increase has been contemplated, but after negotiation it was decided that the present arrangement of freight remain in operation for the 1932 season.

Faulty Carriage of Fruit.—After extended negotiations through the National Fruit and Potato Federation in England shipowners finally offered £12,000 as compensation for loss sustained by shippers of fruit in the "Turakina." The offer was accepted and the amount, plus £3,000 exchange, will be disbursed amongst growers who suffered loss. The Board was pressing for a settlement of the claims in regard to damaged consignments in the "Trojanstar."

Shipping Charges.—The Board had consistently sought a substantially reduced flat rate per case. The efforts had been fairly successful, the rebate on the shipping amounted to £9,375 on the 1932 shipments, being calculated as follows:—

3,415,716	at	3d.					£37,500
1,000,000	at	3d.	£12,500	0	0		
1,000,000	at	2½d.	10,416	13	4		
1,415,716	at	1½d.	5,208	6	8		28,125
							£9,375

Other matters dealt with were the Ottawa Conference, broadcasting market reports, Port Cygnet Conference resolutions, the desirability of an exhibit at the Sydney Royal Show, the use of 1¼ in. 14-gauge nails for Canadian case made of hardwood, approval of a small inspection fee to cover inspection of fruit exported to interstate markets, appreciation of railways for cheap rail freight on Apricots for factories, endorsement of programme of advertising in overseas markets, uniform fruit cases (the Board recommending the Canadian and Tasmanian dump, using Tasmanian hardwood); the setting up of refrigeration and transport committees, uniform nomenclature, maintenance of present exchange rate, the blackbird menace, establishment of Apple and Pear Export Council, uniform branding. The work of the recently appointed Secretary, Mr. A. J. Honey, was highly commended.

The financial statement showed an income for the year of only £144/4/2 (as only 10 per cent. of the growers contributed the levy of 1-16th of a penny): the credit brought forward from 1931 was £939/12/5; the expenditure was £789/11/11, leaving a credit balance of £294/4/8. The defence fund had a credit of £8,362/6/11, which could only be used for dealing with damage caused by the faulty carriage of fruit consigned overseas.

TASMANIAN FRUITGROWERS' CONFERENCES.

Conferences of Tasmanian fruitgrowers were held at Hobart and Launceston at the end of August, Mr. B. J. Pearsall, Chairman, State Fruit Advisory Board presiding. The Chairman presented the annual report of the Board (published on other page). He stated that the decision of the Ottawa Conference to impose a duty of 4/6 per cwt. on foreign Apples and Pears would confer great advantages on Australian growers, particularly enabling better competition with the United States.

It was decided on the motion of Mrs. M. Calvert, seconded by Hon. W. H. Calvert, M.L.C., to request the Board to report upon ways and means of reducing costs of production and transport charges.

The motion of Mr. J. H. Astell, that a private member of Parliament should introduce the bill giving the Board statutory powers, among other things, to collect a levy of not more than a farthing per case on fruit exported, was lost.

Conference agreed to a motion by Mr. M. Calvert in favor of a voluntary levy of 1/- per 100 cases.

At the Launceston Conference, the resolution favoring a voluntary levy of 1/- per 100 cases, was lost. It was explained, however, that the combined votes showed a majority in favor and the matter will be further considered by the Board.

At the Hobart Conference, after considerable discussion, the proposed scheme of organising Tasmanian fruit shipments under a Committee of shippers' and growers' agents was carried. On this matter being discussed at Launceston, strong opposition was expressed by Mr. Neil Campbell, M.H.A. In reply, Mr. H. A. Warner stated that there was nothing compulsory in the proposed scheme, no pool was contemplated, growers would still ship under their own brands, there would not be any limitation by agents or brokers in England, but there might be in Tasmania. It was hoped to eliminate competitive selling. There would be no interference with f.o.b. buyers. On submitting the motion for the approval of the scheme it was negatived, and a resolution was carried emphasising the need for the organised marketing of fruit and favoring as a first step the formation of a Tasmanian fruitgrowers' Association.

It was decided on the motion of Mr. T. Burnaby and Mr. M. Calvert:

"(1) That only ships fitted with modern and adequate systems of ventilation and refrigeration be employed to carry Apples and Pears from Tasmania to overseas markets; and

"(2) That all ships carrying Apples and Pears from Tasmania should be supplied with the necessary instruments for testing and recording the presence of carbon dioxide gas in their holds or compartments."

* * * * *

Fruit Shipments from Tasmania.

Speaking at a large meeting of fruitgrowers at Cygnet, on September 7, Mr. E. Ross (H. Jones & Co. Ltd.), dealt with the subject of faulty carriage of fruit on some steamers and stated that the vessels concerned were not brought to Tasmania under haphazard conditions. Unfortunately, three steamers, "Navasata," "Natia" and "Argyllshire," landed their fruit in very bad condition, the other three, "Hurunui," "Corrientes," and "Canonesa," did as well as many of the ordinary steamers. The ships had been engaged after full enquiries.

Mr. T. Burnaby raised several points concerning the refrigeration equipment.

In reply to Mr. Connor, Mr. Ross stated he would not be prepared to again charter the vessels after the unsatisfactory experience of last season.

TASMANIAN STATE FRUIT ADVISORY BOARD.

A meeting of the Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board was held at Hobart on September 8, Mr. B. J. Pearsall presiding. There were also present: Messrs. J. H. Astell, M. Calvert, A. J. Morrisby, F. W. Harrison, E. E. Saunders, A. H. Weedon, and the Secretary, A. J. Honey.

Discussing Mr. Calvert's motion, that a voluntary levy of 1/- per 100 cases be imposed on all fruit exported, Mr. Harrison said that if the fruitgrowers were not prepared to support the Board it should go out of existence. Mr. Astell recommended a compulsory acreage tax. The chairman said a voluntary levy would probably keep the Board in existence. Apparently growers throught the Board was allright so long as it did not have much power. The motion was carried.

The motion by Mr. Saunders favoring an investigation into the carriage and marketing of fruit by the Agent-General, was lost.

It was decided to apply for additional representation on the Australian Overseas Transport Association, by the appointment of two extra fruitgrowers' representatives, one from the North and one from the South.

Crofton Apple—showing method of pruning, fruiting and general characteristics.
—(Illus. by courtesy "Tas. Journal of Agric.")

Constitution of Board.—Mr. Astell moved in accordance with Conference resolutions that the personnel of the Board be increased by the addition of two representatives of the shipping agents, one f.o.b. buyers' representative and one fruitgrowers' representative. Messrs. Weedon, Saunders and Calvert opposed the motion, which was deferred until next meeting.

Shipping Charges.—It was decided to request shipping agents to handle fruit at a 1d. per case in the 1933 season.

Shipment Without Refrigeration.—Mr. W. E. Shoobridge attended and submitted a proposal that fruit should be carried in ordinary holds, with a certain amount of cooling in the tropics. No cooling was required until ships left Fremantle. If shipped in ordinary holds instead of refrigerated chambers, freight could be reduced to 2/- per case. There was no necessity to keep the temperature below 50 degrees in the holds and pre-cooled air could be passed in the ordinary holds with satisfactory results. If ordinary holds could be used, each big steamer could carry up to 200,000 cases, and fruit could be delivered regularly every week, thus shipments could be regulated, and there would be no overlapping. He was so confident of the success of the scheme that he would be prepared to risk sending the whole of his crop under these conditions.

The Chairman stated the project would receive consideration and doubtless a trial shipment could be made this season.

RED SPIDER CONTROL.

Owing to the particularly severe infestations of Apples by red spider during the past season, many enquiries have been received by the Department of Agriculture in regard to satisfactory dormant control sprays, particularly those of dual purpose types and combinations.

A series of laboratory tests in progress at present reveal one or two interesting points in this connection. The nitro-caustic spray (50 lbs. nitrate of soda, 5 lbs. caustic soda, 50 gallons water), which is used as a stimulant, and check on lichens, etc., and mildew, does not have any noticeable deleterious effect on red spider eggs. A good percentage of the insects, however, which have hatched previous to the application are killed, but as this spray is generally applied in late August, very few spiders are affected.

The lab. tests also indicate that for effective control of red spider in the egg stage, lime sulphur, when used, should be applied at about 1-8. A proportion of eggs treated with 1-12 lime sulphur, are already hatching in sufficient quantities to indicate that this strength is not adequate. After the young spiders have emerged from the eggs, however, lime sulphur at strengths down to 1-80 and 1-100 have proved fatal.

Orchardists who have applied sprays at similar strengths to those mentioned and have omitted other strong dormant spider control sprays, should watch carefully for any development of spider and deal with the active insects by later weak applications of lime sulphur and summer oils.—P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Dept. of Agric., Hobart, Tasmania, 13/9/32.

DEATH OF S. W. GOULD.

The death of Mr. S. W. Gould, manager of Rostrevor Estate for the past 30 years, cast a gloom over the whole of the fruitgrowing districts of Southern Tasmania. Mr. Gould was a native of Newport, Isle of Wight, England, and arrived in Tasmania 44 years ago. He planned and carried out the planting of Tasmania's largest orchard on behalf of the late Sir Henry Jones, and right up to the time of his death was actively engaged in superintending the operations at Rostrevor. Mr. Gould, who was 73 years of age, leaves a widow and a family of two sons and three daughters.

FRUIT TRANSPORT BY SEA.

Reduction of Interstate Rates.

INTERSTATE SHIPPING COMPANIES trading from Melbourne to Sydney, Brisbane, and North Queensland markets have decided to further reduce rates on fresh fruit carried in refrigerated chambers from Melbourne.

Hereunder are set out the current rates per bushel case:—

Refrigerator Rates.

Fresh fruit, forwarded in standard bushel cases (carried at 24 cases to the cubic ton):—

Melbourne to	Steamer Freight.	Govt. and Wharf Handling Charge (Approx.).	Total Cost Per Case.
Sydney	1/4	3d.	1/7
Brisbane	1/9	3d.	2/-
Townsville	3/-	5d.	3/5
Cairns	3/6	4½d.	3/10½

Inclusive of all Government charges (except inspection fees) and wharf handling charges at destination.

Ordinary Cargo Rates.

In addition to the refrigerator fruit, large weekly consignments of fresh fruits are shipped from Melbourne as ordinary cargo to Sydney and Brisbane on fast passenger steamers fitted with cool and well-ventilated 'tween decks for the carriage of fruit.

Fresh fruit, forwarded in standard bushel cases (carried at 24 cases to the cubic ton):—

Melbourne to	Steamer	Govt. and Wharf Handling Charge.	Total Cost Per Case.
Sydney	7½d.	3d.	10½d.
Brisbane	11½d.	3d.	1/2¾
Townsville	2/4¾	5d.	2/9¾
Cairns	2/9¾	4½d.	3/2¼

A pamphlet giving additional information, including times of sailings and arrival at destination has been issued by the six interstate steamship companies who are catering for this trade.

Copies of pamphlets and additional particulars are obtainable from: Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd., A.U.S.N. Co. Ltd., Australian Steamships Pty. Ltd., Huddart Parker Ltd., Melbourne Steamship Co. Ltd., McIlwraith, McEacharn Ltd.

EMPIRE APPLES AND PEARS.

Record Season.

London (3/8/32).—During the season, which ended with the discharge of the s.s. "Port Gisborne" at King George V. Dock to-day, no less than 3,880,000 packages of Apples and Pears were received in the port of London. This is easily the largest quantity received from Australian, Tasmanian, and New Zealand ports during any one season.

The Port of London is claimed to be the greatest and most efficient port in the world. In it there are 4,000 acres of dock estate, 722 acres of water, 45 miles of quays, 517 acres of warehouse space with accommodation for over a million tons of merchandise.

Seasonable Orchard Practice and Pest Control.

Spraying Pip and Stone Fruits - Cultivation - Irrigation - Grafts and Buds - Thinning Fruit.

Interesting Notes from New Zealand.

THOROUGHNESS IN THE APPLICATION of sprays is absolutely essential for success. In the control of red mite, for instance, a very few patches, the size of the end of a lead-pencil or less, scattered over a tree leave many points for fresh infection, and the tree is very soon again covered with the pest. In spraying, one is liable at each application to drive the team of the portable sprayer or work the hose of the stationary plant in the same direction, doing the same tree first and commencing on identically the same spot on that tree. If a portion is missed the first time it is liable to be again missed on subsequent occasions. An endeavor should be made to avoid this by taking a different direction with each application, such as starting at the top of the row on one occasion and at the bottom on the next, or, with the stationary plant, working round one way at the first application and reversing it on the second.

Pip Fruits.

When these notes reach growers in the earlier districts the calyx spray for codlin moth will have been applied or will be in the course of application. In later districts early November should see this operation completed. Seldom is it unnecessary to apply a spray at this period for other pests and diseases; indeed, it is generally necessary to apply it as soon after blossoming as possible so as to lessen the time which has elapsed since the pink spray. The addition of arsenate of lead, therefore, is a very small item, and will act as an insurance.

With the calyx spray of 1½ lb. powder arsenate of lead per 100 gallons of water for the control of codlin moth may be combined other insecticides and fungicides. If control of leaf-hopper is necessary include 1 pint of Black Leaf 40. Bordeaux mixture, 3-4-50 (3½-2-50 if hydrated lime is used), or lime-sulphur, 1 in 120 to 170, according to the strength (sulphide sulphur content) of the material purchased, will be necessary if black spot is troublesome; of the two, lime-sulphur is preferable on varieties subject to russet, or if either powdery mildew or red mite is a factor.

Later sprays will probably consist of applications of arsenate of lead, 1½ lb. per 100 gallons water, lime-sulphur, 1 in 120 to 170, and a finely divided sulphur, 2 to 5 lb. per 100 gallons, according to the article used. It will be necessary to make these applications at intervals of ten days to three weeks, according to locality and necessity. By including spreader at the rate of ½ lb. to ¾ lb. per 100 gallons in each application efficiency is greatly increased. The addition of 4 lb. to 6 lb. of hydrated lime to the 100 gallons of wash will considerably reduce any liability to burning of the foliage.

In the event of red mite infection becoming serious, the addition of 2/3 gallon of winter oil to 100 gallons of the mixture will prove very effective. The use of "summer" or so-called "white" oils, although effective against red mite, must be restricted to applications at such times when there is no residue of sulphur or lime-sulphur on the trees, and neither of the latter should be applied for some weeks after the trees have received an application of a summer oil.

Stone Fruits.

FOR THE CONTROL of brown rot and other fungi lime-sulphur, 1 in 120 to 170 (according to strength), will probably have been applied at petal-fall. Another application is advisable as soon as the calyces have fallen from the young forming fruit. When Peach-green aphis first makes its appearance add Black Leaf 40, 1 in 800, to the lime-sulphur. As nicotine sulphate, the destroying agent in Black Leaf 40 is in itself inert, it requires such substances as arsenate of lead, bordeaux, lime-sulphur, or soap to liberate the nicotine which is the actual killing agent; therefore, if it is to be used alone, add 2 to 4 lb. of soap per 100 gallons of wash. The effectiveness of nicotine lies in its volatility, and as it becomes more volatile with increasing heat more effective work is done with this spray in hot weather.

Leech on Cherries, Plums, and Young Pear Trees.

With the first appearance of leech eggs on the leaves an application of arsenate of lead 1½ lb., and spreader, ½ to ¾ lb., per 100 gallons of water should be made. At this time the fruit is not far advanced, and is not likely to have its appearance spoiled by the spray, especially if a spreader is used. This spray gives a good coating to the earlier developed leaves, which will remain for a considerable time. Through the maturing and picking season a spray on a still day directed not at the tree but upwards in the air above it, so that it will fall like a mist on the tree, will afford additional protection to the older leaves, also some will fall on many of the young leaves, while very little will be deposited on the fruit. The leech grub does not remain on one portion of the leaf or even on the one leaf, but travels to a number, and is liable to be poisoned before it has moved very far. Much injury has been done to Cherry trees by neglecting the control of leech during the season when the fruit is on the trees, and considerable protection of the foliage has been achieved with a very light mist in the manner described without disfigurement to the fruit.

Earwigs.

In districts where this pest is troublesome the banding of the trunks of stone fruit trees with one of the sticky tanglefoot substances now on the market should be immediately undertaken. If, during the season the substance becomes ineffective through dust forming on the surface, rake it through with a stick or apply a little more. For this protection to be effective the trees must be free of herbage around the trunk, otherwise the earwigs will use a stem of grass or weed to bridge the banding. Baits poisoned with sodium fluoride have been found very effective in reducing this pest.

Cultivation.

Where the soil has been worked down to a good tilth harrowing, with an occasional heavier working with cultivator and disc, especially after heavy rain or irrigation, will be the main operation in this branch of operation.

Where difficulty has been experienced earlier in the spring in obtaining efficient pulverisation of the soil, the opportunity should be taken when clods have been softened by rain.

Every effort should be made to conserve the moisture in the soil by regular and intelligent working with the most suitable implement at the time, so that the top soil is friable, devoid of lumps, and has an even surface, but without a crust, so that the smallest surface possible is exposed to drying winds, and yet leaving it in such a condition that the air can percolate through. Such a condition of soil will materially assist the action of the bacteria in changing the unavailable plant food already in the soil and that supplied by manures into a form in which the trees can absorb it, thus assisting growth, increasing the leaf surface, and, in consequence, improving the quality of the crop generally.

Those who have sown a cover-crop of red clover should keep mowing it from time to time as required and leave it on the surface to rot. In this way the soil is not robbed, and a great increase in humus and nitrogen will be available for turning under in one or two years' time.

Irrigation.

Where irrigation is practised in this country the most suitable method is running the water with the least possible fall in not less than four, but preferably six furrows in each bay. Actual details must be determined by the quantity of water and the length of time for which it is available on each application, but slowly trickling water, in small quantities in many furrows over a longer period is usually more desirable than a fast-running stream in two furrows for a short period. It is wise to irrigate early in the season when there is sufficient water supply available, as, in its somewhat moister condition at this season of the year, the soil will absorb the water to a greater depth, thereby creating a reserve, so that future irrigations, at not too infrequent intervals, would not need to be so heavy. It is always unwise to wait until the trees are actually in need of water. Orchards temporarily sown down to clover or with a growth of weeds will require more water than those under clean cultivation (other things being equal), owing to the considerable evaporation of water through the leaves of the cover-crop in addition to that from the foliage of the fruit trees.

Grafts and Buds.

TREES THAT HAVE BEEN WORKED OVER either by budding last autumn or grafting this spring, must receive constant attention. Almost daily visits are necessary for a while to see that no openings have been caused by the growth of the scion. Many a graft has been saved from an early death by pushing over the cracks a little of the surplus wax which is almost always to be found around the working, thus excluding the air from the union.

Where there have been misses, healthy shoots should be encouraged to grow from the stock by protecting them from overgrowth of undesirable shoots; the former can then be budded in the autumn to fill up the gaps with very little loss of time.

Remove as few as possible of the shoots coming from the stock, but control them by shortening back; they will assist very materially in keeping vigor in a tree that has already been so severely dealt with by heading back for reworking.

Thinning the Fruit.

THE THINNING of all stone and pip fruit, especially Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, and Apples, is now recognised as essential to the proper maturing of a good-quality crop. In Central Otago it is a regular orchard practice with practically all stone and pip fruits, its neglect being looked upon just as severely as the omission of pruning or spraying.

Much will depend on the vigor of the tree and the surrounding circumstances as to the extent of thinning necessary, but it is good practice to thin heavily on poorly growing trees, leaving more fruit to mature on the more vigorous ones. In these times only high quality fruit is likely to command good prices, especially in the case of stone fruit. Eliminate, therefore, poor and marked fruits, and any surplus above which it is considered the tree can mature to a good size and grade. To get the best results, thinning should be done early—that is, as soon as the early drop is over. In districts where late spring frosts occur it may be well to thin twice, merely singling the fruits as early as possible at the first thinning, and giving a final one when danger from frost is over.

Miscellaneous.

There are many odd jobs requiring attention which may not have been completed during the winter. Every spare moment should be concentrated on these, so that everything is in readiness when the crop is ready for gathering. The making of cases, and the repair of stone fruit crates where such are used, should be pushed on. The dipping of trays and crates in a bluestone solution, 1 lb. in 50 gallons of water, is a wise precaution against transit rots. The packing shed, including such important machinery as the grader, nailing-down press, etc., should as opportunity offers receive a thorough overhaul and cleaning, instead of being left until they are actually required.—W. R. Lloyd Williams, Orchard Instructor, Alexandra, "New Zealand Journal of Agriculture."

A NEW FRUIT GRADER.

Crowds were attracted to The "Lightning" Fruit Grader Co.'s stand at the Melbourne Show to see the new citrus grader in operation. The townspeople's interest was centred mostly in the manner in which the fruit travelled along the machine to the different bins, but the fruitgrower's interest was in the accurate sizing, the number of sizes, and the splendid facilities for classifying for quality.

The demonstration machine which was only portion of the company's display, is termed the Model 21A. It sizes the fruit into eleven different sizes and is fitted with spring floor bins, each three feet wide. Each bin will hold from seven to eight bushels of fruit, and as many as 75 bushels can be sized up ready for packing.

The most important feature according to packing instructors and practical fruitgrowers, is the fact that the fruit is sized to give one count only from each packing bin. This feature was tested out by experienced packers, and the fruit taken as it came in the bin, packed out to the correct count, tightness and height. The sizing was declared by all to be faultless. The counts range from 248 to 75 for the dump case and include every standard count between. The value of this type of machine to the fruitgrower and packing house is obvious to the casual observer, because it is impossible for even an amateur to go astray when packing from it.

All of the "Lightning" Graders, and there are many different sizes and models, are of splendid appearance and construction, and they are equipped with many devices to prevent injury to the fruit, and to make them universal for every class and variety of fruit. Fruit was put through the machine hundreds of times during the Show, and even the softest of it on the last day of the Show, showed no sign of being rubbed or pinched.

Full particulars and prices of the new machines for Apples, Pears and citrus can be obtained from the company, whose address is 517 Albion-street, West Brunswick, N.12, Victoria.

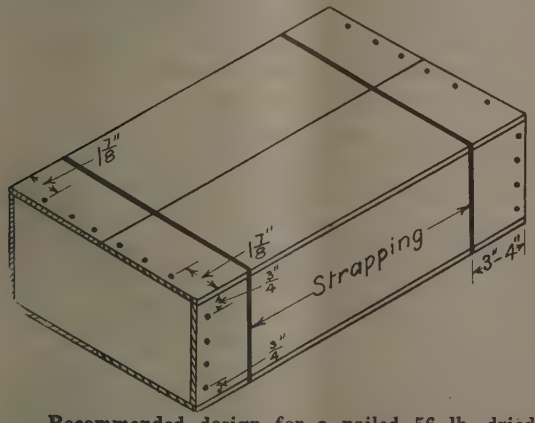
Dried Fruit Department

IMPROVED DRIED FRUIT BOX.

DETAILS OF AN IMPROVED DESIGN for the 56-lb. dried fruit box are to hand from the Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Mr. Ian Langlands, B.E.E., writes:—"One of the major problems of the Australian dried fruit industry is the prevention of insect infestation of the fruit. In the last few years, a great improvement in the condition of the fruit on arrival at destination has been affected by such measures as immunization of the fruit before packing, and fumigation of the packing and storage sheds, but in spite of all precautions, insect attack still occurs. The general consensus of opinion is that the fruit is reasonably clean when it is packed, and that the major part of the infestation occurs after the fruit has left the packing sheds. Entomologists considered that the damage could be materially reduced if the containers remained insect proof.

Inspection at the wharves showed that 50 per cent. of the boxes were sufficiently damaged to allow free movement of the moth.

Tests made at the C.S.I.R. in conjunction with Mr. A. V. Lyon, show that a box with four 1¾ in. x 13 gauge nails in each end of the sides and six 1½ in. x 14 gauge nails in each end of the top and bottom will withstand approximately five times as much rough handling as a similar box with three 1½ in. x 14 gauge nails in the side nailing edges, and four 1½ in. x 14 gauge nails in the top and bottom nailing edges, and approximately two and a half times as much as a box with four 1½ in. x 14 gauge nails in the sides, and four 1¾ in. x 14 gauge nails in the top and bottom.



—Recommended design for a nailed 56 lb. dried fruit box.

Internal Dimensions 19⅝in. x 12⅝in. x 6¾in. Thickness of top and bottom 5/16 in. Thickness of ends ⅝in.

Nailing.—Sides: four 1¾in. x 13 gauge nails per edge. Top and bottom: six 1½in. x 14 gauge nails per edge. Nails uniformly spaced.

Even with four 1¾ in x 13 gauge nails in the side nailing edges, the nailing of the sides to the ends is still the weak point of the box.

The boxes were submitted to hazard tests in a special revolving drum constructed for this purpose. Tests were made with barb and spiral nails, also with boxes of improperly dried timber. As a result of tests, an improved box had been designed. No alteration has been made in the thickness of the timber, but the number and size of nails have been increased.

DRIED FRUITS CONTROL BOARD.

Annual Report Issued.

THE eighth annual report of the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board gives a comprehensive review of the production and export of Australian dried vine fruits. The Commonwealth production in 1925 was 37,217 tons, and increased in 1930 to 72,214 tons. Owing to adverse climatic conditions in 1932, the crop fell to 57,500 tons. Under favorable conditions, it is possible that a harvest from 75,000 to 80,000 tons may be produced from the existing acreage under vines.

In 1930, Great Britain imported 128,541 tons of Currants and Raisins of which Australia supplied 46,089 tons, or 47.6 per cent. Britain's importations in 1931 were 115,080 tons, of which Australia supplied 29,207 tons, or 30 per cent. The prices, which slumped after the 1927 selling season, have steadily recovered. The average prices per ton for Sultanas in the 1932 season are £64/12/6; Currants £48/18/6, and Lexias £39/6/8.

Increasing Trade With Canada.

In 1926, Australia exported 776 long tons to Canada. As a result of the Australia-Canadian treaty, the exports increased to 3,398 tons in 1927, and 8,949 tons in 1929. The estimated quantity for 1932 is 14,500 tons, or 72½ per cent. of Canada's total dried fruit importation of 20,000 tons.

Trade With New Zealand.

It is noted with pleasure that New Zealand is importing increasing quantities of Australian dried fruits; shipments this season are expected to exceed 3,000 tons, or approximately two-thirds of New Zealand's total importation. The increase this season is due to the exchange factor. The Board urges that the duties which are included in the New Zealand tariff—now suspended—should be made operative, in which event a further 2,000 tons of dried fruit should be supplied from the Commonwealth.

The Economic Situation.

The report states that the dried fruits industry has been carried during the past three years with more stability than most other primary industries, the reasons being the British and Canadian preferences, the publicity campaign in Britain, co-ordinated arrangements for freight and storage, rationalisation of selling methods,

and financial conditions; regulated marketing and early returns to growers, scientific research, the growth of Imperial sentiment, improvement in the pack, avoidance of "boom" land conditions, and reduction of production costs.

* * * * *

With the possible production of 75,000 to 80,000 tons, and a possible home consumption of 13,000 to 15,000 tons, it was evident that in a favorable season at least 63,000 to 68,000 tons of dried fruits must be exported.

While the further development of the N.Z. and Canadian markets was important, it was evident that the biggest opportunity was in Great Britain,—though continued high prices for larger quantities was not to be expected. The increased preference arranged at the Ottawa Conference —from 7/- to 10/6 per cwt.—was very important.

The total revenue from the export levy to June 30, 1932, was £29,159, to which must be added the credit balance from 1931 of £48,688. The principal items of expenditure were,—administrative expenses in Australia, £3,063, administration in Great Britain £7,108, publicity contribution £20,000, development of Canadian market £5,000, research work £1,040.

The publicity work of Mr. A. E. Hyland and his staff is favorably commented on. Appreciation is also expressed for the enterprise of the Empire Marketing Board, and the services of Messrs. F. L. McDougall, R. W. Dalton (Senior British Trade Commissioner in Australia), D. H. Ross (Trade Commissioner for Canada), and the officers of the Department of Commerce.

CALIFORNIAN RAISIN CONTROL.

IT is reported that plans for the reorganisation of the control of the 1932 Raisin output have been completed. Raisin growers have been released from previous contracts with the Raisin pool, and a campaign has started to secure acreage for Raisin tonnage on a ten-year agreement, but this will only be effective if 85 per cent. of the acreage is covered. An essential feature of the new plan is the separation of the Raisin pool from the Grape Control Board.

According to the "American Institute of Food Distribution," the Federal Farm Board were unable to continue the previous arrangement by which all Grapes were pooled, but little more than half the Raisin production was controlled. Under the new agreement the only charge is a payment of one dollar per acre as an advance towards the expenses of the campaign, and a fixed charge of one dollar per ton towards the liquidation of part of the debt due to the Federal Farm Board. The working of the plan has no doubt been made easier by the recent cancellation of the debt to certain banks of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association. The debt amounted to over five and a half million dollars, and the banks have agreed to cancel it in exchange for the right to use the Sun-Maid trade mark on all food products except Raisins and other dried fruits. Under the new plan the Sun-Maid debt fee of 3.50 dollars per ton will no longer be paid.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Murray River District Crop Prospects.

The bud burst is satisfactory and conditions generally favor substantial crops. Sultanas burst very evenly, stone fruits have flowered well. There has been a satisfactory "take" where Doradillos have been grafted over to Sultanas and Currants.

Swan Hill.—Excellent bud burst on vines. Prospects excellent for dried fruit growers. Tomato crops coming on well—free of frost and disease.

DRIED FRUITS SALES IN BRITAIN.

The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board advises that in the fortnight ended September 22, 1,188 tons of Australian dried fruits were sold in the British market of a gross value of £51,100.

The sales included 367 tons of Sultanas, at an average of £55/19/6, and 792 tons of Currants, at an average of £37/4/8 a ton. The market is taking steady quantities of Currants.

The demand for Sultanas is light at present owing to the lateness of the seasonal demand, due to economic conditions in Great Britain and to uncertainty as to the extent of the American and Turkish harvests.

DRIED APPLES.

In a statement issued by the Department of Commerce on August 24, an examination of Australia's trade in dried Apples showed that few opportunities had been secured of marketing this product on a satisfactory scale.

Tasmania alone could produce sufficient fruit to supply Great Britain's annual requirements of approximately 2,000,000 lb., but the quantity of Apples processed in the Commonwealth each year for the dried product represented considerably less than this quantity.

The extent of Australia's export activity has for some time been determined by the price ruling overseas, and careful consideration has been given to every aspect of production and disposal with a view to improving the position.

The Minister for Commerce (Mr. C. A. S. Hawker), commenting on the advice cabled from Ottawa to the effect that Great Britain intended granting a preference against foreign imports of dried Apples amounting to 7/6 per cwt., said that assistance was certainly required, and he hoped that the value of the preference to Tasmania and other States would make profitable export from Australia possible.

Nut Culture.—Messrs. L. P. Rosen & Son, Fernhill Nurseries, Carlingford, N.S.W., writing under date August 24, re nut culture, state that the nut industry in Australia is more or less in its infancy. For a quality nut they believe the Macadamia and Pecan Nut as grown in Florida to be of outstanding quality.

Thrips Investigation.

DR. J. DAVIDSON, entomologist, Waite Research Institute, Adelaide, who is in charge of the Australian Thrips Investigation Campaign, will be in Victoria in mid-October. He will address a meeting of the Thrips Investigation League at the Commercial Travellers' Board Room on Wednesday, October 12, at 3.30 p.m. During his stay, Dr. Davidson will also visit as many orchard centres as time permits, with a view to launching the investigational campaign.

The Fruiterers' Supply Co.—Licensed farm produce and commission agents, are situated in the Municipal Markets of Sydney. Expert care and attention, and prompt returns immediately on completion of sale are the business attributes of this progressive firm. Having had years of experience in the growing, grading and sale of fruit and farm produce, the firm is in a position to cater for the requirements of all.

South Australia.

MID-MURRAY NOTES.

Comparisons with California—Dried Fruit Acts Now "Watertight"—Irrigation Administration—Satisfactory Fruit Blossom—Controlling Vine Growth.

(By Our Correspondent.)

Renmark, S.A. (20/9/32).

COMPARISONS are odious only when they reflect to our disadvantage, so that comparing the lot of fruitgrowers in Australia and California we cannot help a feeling of reassurance with our own position. It is not alone the economic blizzard which has swept the American States that has brought about the unfavorable position of every producing industry in that country, but a lack of co-operation among primary producers generally. Many attempts have been made at various times to stabilise the Raisin industry, but up till two years ago met with little success. The partial success of the Raisin Growers' Association, operating under the Federal Farm Board plan, which controlled 85 per cent. of the tonnage, gave the growers a better return than they had had for several years previously. The difficulty, however, of controlling the odd 15 per cent. who refused to co-operate proved something of a problem, for although 85 per cent. of the tonnage had been signed for control, a great deal of this had surreptitiously found its way into uncontrolled channels. This led to many prosecutions for evasions and a new agreement is being now launched with blare of trumpets and beating of drums for a five-year period of control.

We of the Mid-Murray are greatly interested in the vigorous endeavors of our friends across the water aiming at bringing about conditions which we have already achieved.

We have been through many troublous times in past years through lack of a certain percentage of uncontrolled dried fruit coming into competition with orderly marketing. The Californians have a big problem in trying to obtain the co-operative effort of growers of many nationalities, both Asiatic and European, whose standards of obligation vary according to opportunity, as has been instanced by the number of prosecutions for evasions when required to deliver Raisins already agreed upon to the Association. However, we wish them luck in their fresh attempt; for a "fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Much misconception arises out of the adverse decision given by the Privy Council in the James v. Cowan dried fruit case. The dried fruits industry has been working for the past seven years under a control system operated by the State Control Board, and the Export Control Board expressly designed to allow each grower to participate in a percentage of fruit to be sold in the Commonwealth, and the quota over and above Commonwealth requirements to be sold overseas. In 1927 James questioned the legality of the Act, and after much litigation obtained a favorable decision on appealing to the Privy Council.

Since the action commenced, however, an Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament called the Enabling Act of 1928, now operates, the State Boards being "prescribed authorities" under the Act with power to regulate interstate trade. Thus the dried fruits industrial legislation becomes again "watertight."

Irrigation Administration at Renmark.

Some big alterations are pending in connection with our administrative bodies, by the proposed amalgamation of the Town Council with the Irrigation Trust. Hitherto the Irrigation Trust has been acting as a District Council, having been given powers under the Trust Act. Since its inception, several attempts have been made at various times to bring about an amalgamation, but there seemed to be insufficient grounds for a common agreement in the past; however a conference has now been called by the Local Areas Commission, which is to take evidence in an endeavor to clear up many existing anomalies and to prevent overlapping as at present exist. There is now every likelihood of an amalgamation.

Indications Favor Good Fruit Yields.

Royal Apricots were in full blossom during the first week in September, and Moorpark in the second week. Flowering has been prolific, indicating a good crop if nothing untoward happens. We escaped the thrips invasion of last year, and there is no appearance up to the present of this pest.

Sultanas are bursting evenly, which is generally an indication of good things to follow.

Although small areas of Apricots, Peaches, Pears, and Prunes are to be found scattered here and there in these areas, the acreage under dried vine Grapes and wine-making varieties is the dominating factor which governs nearly all our interests.

Controlling Vine Growth.

Growing vines under irrigation in a semi-arid region, such as we enjoy, with an average rainfall of about 10 inches, induces abnormal growth under favorable soil conditions, so much so, that it has been found necessary to control this growth by a systematic tipping of the extreme ends of the shoots.

Mr. R. M. Voullaire, Junr., of Merbein, was the first to introduce this method, which is fast becoming a recognised practice on the River Murray. The first tipping is done as soon as the young shoot is clear of the bunch, taking care to tip only the extreme end for a couple of inches or so. Shoots desired for next year's rods should be left untipped till they reach about 3 ft. in length.

About a week after the first tipping is done the vines should be gone over a second time for the purpose of tipping the shoots which have forced their way ahead of those previously tipped, until all fruit bearing rods have been tipped. The tipping of these shoots tends to develop the bunch.

Early in November, the shoots which are to be used as rods for next year's crop will have developed to the desired length for tipping, this being done to store up reserves of plant food for the full development of fruiting buds, which takes place during November and early December, according to the findings of our scientific investigators.—Nemo.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

At the Executive meeting of the S.A.F.M.A. on August 26 there were present Messrs. J. B. Randell (Chairman), H. N. Wicks, P. R. B. Searcy, G. W. Selth, A. O. Peterson, R. O. Knappstein, R. B. Pritchard, R. Willsmore, F. B. James, D. W. Hannaford, and the Secretary. The financial statement showed a credit of £302/2/10.

The Secretary's action was endorsed in writing to members of Parliament supporting the Apple and Pear Export Council's request for exclusion of goods used for packing fruit from the sales tax.

Lightweight Cases.—Mr. Selth, on behalf of sub-committee, was authorised to have the Committee's findings printed.

Export Items.—It was decided, at the instance of Mr. Selth, to discuss at next meeting—(1) The issuing of certificates to expert packers, (2) that certificates of origin desired by British Customs be issued by merchants, not individual growers, (3) to endeavor to secure through Apple and Pear Export Council a reduction of freight on Apples to 2/6 per case.

Thrips Investigation.—A branch of the Thrips Investigation League has been formed. The Committee had decided to obtain the services of a canvasser to raise funds.

Pear Forecast.—The present forecast was for January shipment 3,000 cases, February 6,000 cases.

Outward Wharfage.—Decided to press for the abolition of the outward wharfage on fruit and all primary products.

AUXILIARY CONTROLS OF CODLIN MOTH.

(By J. H. Lang, Harcourt, Vic.)

ALTHOUGH SPRAYING must, for the present at any rate be the first line of offence against the codlin moth, there are certain auxiliary methods of control that have not yet been developed to their fullest extent.

Lures.—About eight years ago the writer carried out experiments with lures, similar experiments have also been carried out by the Departmental officers of this and other States.

Up to the present this has been regarded more as a means of studying the life history of the moth, and deciding the time when spray application may be made to the best advantage.

Is there not here a field for more extensive experimental work, in testing out the value of lures as a definite method of control?

To obtain satisfactory data it would be necessary to place lures in every tree in the orchard, and if possible, to select an orchard with no others in the vicinity, as the effect of the baits may be to attract moths from any unbaited area of orchard within a reasonable distance.

Fermented Apple juice is the most satisfactory lure as it attracts moths of both the first and following broods.

Molasses and water or vinegar and water are effective for the first brood. The attractive power of the molasses lure is said to be increased by the addition of a yeast tablet.

Bandages.—These were among the first methods of control used against the codlin moth on its introduction to the State nearly fifty years ago.

With the introduction of more efficient machines and spray mixtures, bandages have to a large measure fallen into disuse, chiefly on account of the amount of labor involved in properly attending to them. Unless they are examined and the grubs destroyed every ten days or so during the summer, they are a detriment rather than an assistance in codlin moth control.

An automatic bandage that would destroy all entering grubs, but would not deter them from entering, has been the dream of many orchardists for several years.

Experiments on these lines have been carried out in U.S.A., and Mr. E. H. Siegler, of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, states definitely that "the use of the chemically treated bands has passed the experimental stage and is now entering the stage of commercial use as a supplementary control for the codlin moth."

These bands are now available, Victor Leggo and Farmers Ltd. are placing on the market the "Vallo Patent Tree Bands."

The writer tried these out last summer, and the result is distinctly promising.

Although the codlin infestation was not severe, many grubs were caught in the bands, with fatal results to them.

Bandages of canvas placed above or below the patent band did not tend to attract the grubs, they showed no preference whatever.

The bands seemed to retain their efficiency throughout the season, though, should they fail to act with the last brood, they can easily be removed and burnt during the winter.

It is claimed that the bands cause no injury to Apple trees old enough to have developed rough bark. Their use is not recommended on young smooth barked trees.

Better results will be obtained if all loose bark is scraped from the trees so there will be no competing quarters for the grub.

The effectiveness of the bands may be determined during the summer by examining them for moth emergence.

One of the largest chemical manufacturers in England writes: "We are also experiencing a very big demand for our traps for codlin moth and Apple weevils, and we are trying out five miles of these traps each day."

If these or other auxiliary methods of control were developed to their fullest extent, it is quite possible that the usual spray programme could be considerably curtailed without any increase in codlin infestation, but with a considerable reduction in expense.

ORCHARD RESEARCH WORK.

Appreciated Enterprise in Southern Victoria.

Compensation Fund Launched.

RESEARCH WORK in connection with brown rot, Pear scab and black spot is now in hand in southern Victoria. The Department of Agriculture has made available the services of the Plant Research Laboratory, at Burnley. The Doncaster Fruitgrowers' Association has shown much activity in this connection. Experiments will be carried out in several orchards. As this will entail certain losses, a compensation fund has now been opened by the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association to recompense for any losses sustained. A committee of five is to be appointed to assess damages and to determine the amount of compensation to be paid over and above the amount of £50 already agreed to be paid each year for three years to the person in whose orchard the experiments are to be carried out. Pamphlets are to be printed regarding brown rot, Pear scab and black spot, and all growers are asked to contribute liberally.

NAVIGATION ACT OPPOSED.

THE Tasmanian Farmers', Stockowners', and Orchardists' Association is whole-heartedly supporting the Chambers of Commerce in their efforts to repeal the coastal clauses of the Navigation Act.

It is understood this matter is coming before the Federal Parliament very shortly.

A booklet entitled "The History of the Australian Navigation Act," by C. B. Black, deals in detail with the effect of this Act upon Australian industry.

Our Correspondence Columns.

(The Editor accepts no responsibility for the views expressed.)

Letters Welcome.

AGRICULTURAL LIME.

To the Editor, "Fruit World of Australasia."

Sir,—In your issue of September, a correspondent who signs himself "Leobus" has subjected me to some criticism regarding an article on agricultural lime which appeared under my name in the August "Fruit World."

Before replying to "Leobus," I wish to inform him and other readers that the article was an extract from a trade circular and not written by me. It is true that I supplied the firm who issued the circular with information about lime, but the method of presentation in the circular was quite naturally such that it stressed the value of the form of lime sold by the firm in question. Thus, though the facts were materially accurate, the publication tended to suggest that I was antagonistic to the use of burnt lime. This is not so, and where liming material can be obtained more cheaply as burnt lime, I would not hesitate to recommend its use. In order to make myself quite clear on this point, I will quote an extract from a wireless talk which I delivered from 3LO on July 7, 1932. This extract is as follows:—

"The general term lime is applied in the trade to a number of substances differing considerably in composition, but all having the chemical element calcium as a basic constituent. Limestone occurs as a natural deposit in many parts of this State, and, when finely ground, constitutes ground limestone—a form of lime which is often applied. Its chemical component is calcium carbonate, which also enters into the composition of such substances as marble, sea shells, chalk, and marl. When limestone is burnt in a kiln, it is changed into quicklime, or builders' lime. As you all know, the contact of water with quicklime changes it into slaked lime, and, further, if slaked lime is left in contact with air for any length of time, it changes back to calcium carbonate, which is the chief constituent of limestone.

"There are thus three main forms of lime, i.e., ground limestone, quicklime, and slaked lime. The effect of these three forms on the soil is materially the same. Which form is used does not matter a great deal, but it must be noted that the three forms have different relative values. That is to say, you may apply any form you desire, but to get the same effect on the soil you must use greater quantities of some forms than of others. The value of a lime rests entirely in the amount of calcium it contains; as an example, quicklime contains more calcium than ground limestone. Therefore, quicklime is more concentrated than limestone, and actually 56 parts of quicklime are as effective on the soil as 100 parts of ground limestone, or 74 parts of slaked lime. In other words, quicklime is the stronger lime, and ground limestone the weaker, and there is, accordingly, a difference in price.

"The figures I have just quoted assume that the lime compounds are chemically pure, and as this is never so in actual fact, some allowance should be made for impurity when comparing the prices of the two forms of lime. Lime should always be bought on the basis of its analysis.

"Ground limestone should be in the form of a fine powder, and the more finely it is ground the more quickly does it benefit the soil. Good ground limestone usually analyses 90 per cent. to 100 per cent. of calcium carbonate, and for agricultural purposes should be ground sufficiently fine to permit of, approximately, 60 per cent. of the sample passing through a wire mesh of 10,000 squares to the square inch.

"When purchasing ground limestone, growers should take into consideration the chemical analysis, i.e., the percentage of calcium carbonate and also the fineness of grinding.

"Burnt lime varies slightly in composition according to the efficiency of the kiln, but usually contains approximately twice as much calcium or effective lime as ground limestone. As has been shown, it gradually loses strength through the action of air and moisture. Generally speaking, it is less desirable than ground limestone owing to its strong caustic action, which adversely affects the soil nitrifying bacteria.

"Water slaked lime is usually a by-product from some manufacturing process, and its composition varies greatly according to the length of time it has been lying in contact with the atmosphere. After long periods, it reverts to a form which is scarcely more concentrated than limestone, and growers should therefore make sure of its analysis before purchasing."

In another portion of this talk, I stated that orchardists should take into account the difference in freight and spreading costs when comparing the value of different liming materials. From the foregoing, it will be evident that the form of lime to be applied—burnt lime, slaked lime, ground limestone, or any other form—should depend on a comparison between prices, taking into account the difference in "strength" of the various forms, and the difference in freight and spreading charges.

I will now deal with the comments of "Leobus" in the order in which they appear in his letter:—

(1) He states that in the schedule of costs given in the August article I did not add the cost of spreading. I did not draw up the schedule "Leobus" refers to, and can assume him that had I done so, I would not have overlooked spreading costs. Notwithstanding this, the cost of spreading is not a major item. Liming material spread from a dray or waggon would probably cost under 2/- per ton for spreading if applied at the rate of 1 ton per acre, and if a spreader were used, 1 ton per acre would be applied for less than 1/- per ton. It will be seen, therefore, that omission of spreading costs does not seriously affect the schedule which "Leobus" criticises. If the spreading costs were fixed at 2/- per ton (a very liberal estimate) the extra cost of ground limestone over an equivalent quantity of burnt lime would be the cost of spreading eight extra tons, and would be, roughly, 16/- on the ten-ton truck basis mentioned in the schedule.

(2) I agree entirely with "Leobus" when he states that when burnt lime is spread on the soil it changes to slaked lime, and ultimately calcium carbonate, but deny that there is any particular virtue in this fact which would make a dressing of burnt lime any better than an equivalent dressing of ground limestone. Soil sourness is a very complex phenomenon, and it is quite evident that "Leobus" does not fully appreciate its complexity. The correction of sour soils is not a simple process of neutralising acids. The chief characteristic of sour soils is a deficiency of calcium or lime in the clay portion, and their improvement under lime treatment is due to the replacement of calcium into that clay portion.

This improvement cannot be attained quickly, and it is a recognised fact that liming should be expected to show its good effects over a period of years, and not immediately. This being so, it matters little what form of lime is applied. It is important, however, that purchasers of lime should know the relative values from the point

of view of providing calcium, of the different liming materials on the market.

(3) Although most farmers do not store large quantities of lime, it is not inconceivable that sometimes lime is stored. It is desirable that purchasers of lime should know that, whereas ground limestone is stable and does not readily change, burnt lime gradually loses its strength when exposed to air and moisture. This action does not progress quickly when burnt lime is stored in bags, but would be fairly appreciable if the lime were spread out in a heap, so exposing a large surface to the atmosphere. "Leobus" states that lime is not bought to be stored; that may be so in most instances, but the information is of use to the minority of purchasers who may desire to store a quantity of lime. In regard to fire, I admit that the risk is slight, nevertheless I have heard of cases where a fire has been caused through lime becoming wet. The point is unimportant, however, and I am surprised that "Leobus" has stressed it to the extent he has.

(4) In regard to the fourth point raised by "Leobus," I might state that it does not seem that he has complete understanding of the effect of liming on the various forms of soil bacteria. In fertile soils, there may be up to 5,000 million bacteria per ounce of soil, and many of this number are concerned in rendering nitrogen available to the plant roots. On the other hand, a sour soil may only contain in the region of 50 million bacteria per ounce, and the result is that nitrogen is not readily supplied to the plant. Soil nitrifying bacteria, which are beneficial, do not thrive in sour soil, but, on the other hand, neither do they like alkaline conditions. Burnt lime being strongly alkaline in reaction would therefore tend to detrimentally affect soil bacteria for a short period after application. Bacteriologically, lime achieves its good purpose in the soil by making conditions favorable for beneficial bacteria, and not as "Leobus" suggests, by killing harmful bacteria. Burnt lime may be able to kill harmful bacteria, but at the same time beneficial bacteria will be at least equally affected. Ground limestone is not strongly alkaline, and will carry out the same action as burnt lime, with but little initial interference with bacterial activity.

Yours faithfully,

A. G. STRICKLAND,

Horticultural Research Officer.

ADVERTISING LEVY.

(The Editor, "Fruit World.")

Dear Sir,—

Mr. C. J. Parnham maintains his reputation for reckless garrulity; being unable to assail the facts I gave, he descends to personalities. These are valueless to the industry, and were it not that truth demands that the industry be purged of cant and humbug, I would ignore his splenetic effusion. Wearisome as the task is, I shall continue to correct his mis-statements.

Referring to Mr. McGibbon, he had offered to represent our industry as he would be in Ottawa for the Conference. About April 13, Mr. Ross, on behalf of five Tasmanian exporters, telegraphed the Secretary and some members of the Apple and Pear Council, that Mr. Mills should go to Ottawa, and nominated him as delegate, but Mr. Bailey has not, nor have I (both members of the Council) to this day, been so notified. Some disapproved of the procedure, contending that the Council should first have decided whether a delegate should go, and discussed the matter of expenses, after which, if agreement were reached, growers and shippers of each State should have been invited to send nominations, and an election held free from the influence of any pre-nomination. Although the telegram was received by the Secretary about April 14, it was not until May 10 that he called for nominations, but Mr. McGibbon was on that day leaving Australia for Canada. As Mr. Parnham says, the appointment of Mr. McGibbon would have resulted in the non-utilisation of the advertising fund, with correspondingly large savings to growers, and would have solved all doubt about the propriety of using such money. However, what is Mr. Parnham's point? Does he disapprove of either objective, or infer Mr. McGibbon was not suitable, or that no one had the right to nominate anyone other than Mr. Parnham's selection?

He harks back to a meeting I did not call. He is a member of a Commitee governed by a constitution, and he knows I was not empowered to call any official meeting. This was recognised by the Secretary, whose notice called it "an unofficial meeting"; it could not be anything else. Mr. Parnham knows I was not in Melbourne, but had I attended, I would not have permitted the Sec-

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retary of the V.F.M.A., just because he is also Secretary of the Council, to read Council correspondence with other States, as such procedure is highly unconstitutional.

Mr. Parnham also knows I was not acting on the Committee as a shipper, but as an overseas representative, so that his remarks are unwarranted. His further insinuation regarding my alleged former resignation, is characteristic. He knows I refused nomination for the Council Presidency, because I recognised the validity of an objection to my holding office, as I was not a shipper or a grower, and that, as the objection equally applied to the V.F.M.A., I advised the Committee that, on terminating my Presidency, I would not again accept nomination for any office. Later, a deputation waited upon me, and as a result, qualification as an overseas representative was included in the Constitution.

As for my alleged "vigorous publicity campaign," I have always openly expressed my opinions at meetings, and I have yet to learn I was compelled to acquiesce dumbly to actions I considered improper. It is easy to move with a majority, but requires courage to stand against it. I am well known in Australia, and as I am responsible for the creation of the V.F.M.A. and S.A.F.M.A., and had much to do to bring the Council into existence, it is not surprising I had to deal with many enquiries regarding the position, nor am I responsible if the press did not think it worth while to give as much prominence to Mr. Parnham's opinions, as they did to the views I hold.

Mr. Parnham says, again wrongly, that I admitted "having interviewed" the Prime Minister. I made no such admission, and never "interviewed" the Prime Minister; I met him accidentally at one of my clubs at the end of March, and when, during our conversation, we spoke of delegates attending the Conference, the Prime Minister indicated it was not thought necessary. Mr. Parnham is equally astray about the Minister for Commerce. The Minister stopped me early in April, when entering this building, and referred to the case for our industry, for which he knew I was mainly responsible. He intimated it was so simple he did not think it would be necessary to send a delegate. The Minister was of opinion we would obtain 5/- per cwt., which accorded with my own information. I made no secret of these talks, which I reported to the Committees. In May, I wrote the Minister, on behalf of South Australian and myself, as part trustees of the fund, to ascertain the legality or otherwise, of using the advertising levy for other purposes, but the replies were inconclusive, hence our seeking guidance elsewhere.

Mr. Parnham infers questionable motives in my innocent talks with Ministers, but refrains from commenting on certain members of the Council arrogating to themselves the privilege of the Council, by recommending a particular delegate to Ministers before the Council had discussed the matter.

Regarding my voting to set aside one sixteenth of a penny, Mr. Parnham omits to say that the subsequent resolution deals with the supply of printed wrappers, and that a balance was kept for this purpose, to accord with the first motion on advertising passed in August, 1931. If, as is wrongly alleged, the one-sixteenth of a penny was already earmarked for something else, what was the good of passing such a resolution, and where is the money to come from?

The main resolution, moved by Mr. Ross at this meeting of January 6, reads:

> "The amount of advertising levy to be collected on Apples and Pears exported to the U.K. and the Continent for the 1932 season shall be ½d. per case. **The intention of the Council is that the amount collected shall be dealt with through the advertising Committee of the National Federation in conjunction with Mr. Hyland as previously.**"

An amendment to make the levy ¾d. was carried, but no other alteration was made.

I am tired of hearing of supposed legal advice being favorable. The Secretary made this assertion, but never substantiated it; Mr. Mills made the same assertion, but when called upon, did not produce his supporting evidence. I submitted my evidence in Committee; it has never been upset. I cannot accept Mr. Parnham's statement until he produces his evidence.

It is surprising to have Mr. Parnham talking of the Minister signing the necessary authority for £1,000 out of the advertising fund, for Ottawa, seeing the Council has not arrived at any amount, and it is pertinent to ask

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how Mr. Parnham came by his information, seeing members of the Council know nothing of it.

Mr. Parnham purports to quote a letter from the Department of Commerce, as saying that the levy on Apples and Pears exported is for "advertising, administrative, and such other purposes as are likely to improve the position of the producers concerned." This, I believe, is incorrect. The Department agreed to collect our levy:

"For the purpose of creating a fund to be used for advertising in Great Britain."

That is the exact quotation from the letter of the Department, dated September 18, 1931: it says nothing about "administrative or other purposes."

He reiterates that on January 6, the Committee of the Council agreed to use the advertising money for Ottawa. His statement is groundless, and he cannot quote from the daily, weekly, or monthly press, or any minutes of the V.F.M.A. or S.A.F.M.A. that this was ever discussed before April 29. Here is proof. On January 20 (14 days after this meeting), the Secretary wrote Council members—

"The Minister has not yet signed the regulation concerning the collection of ⅜d. as an inspection fee (same to be used for advertising)."

This is the true position; it does not say 5/16d. for advertising and 1/16d. for Ottawa.

In August, I said "it had been adjudged wrong to use the advertising levy for a delegation to England." Mr. Parnham says I am "seriously in error" because the subject was deferred for a year. The latter is correct, but the fact remains it was "adjudged wrong"; the minutes read—

"Mr. Ross said there was a strong feeling in Tasmania that the money raised for advertising should be used for that purpose alone. He did not think a portion should be used for the purpose of sending the proposed delegation to England.

"A telegram was read from a firm of Hobart Solicitors on behalf of a Tasmanian grower, objecting to any portion of the advertising fund being used for the expenses of the delegation."

Although not minuted, South Australia also disapproved of the advertising money being used.

In his last effort to bolster his case, Mr. Parnham quotes what he alleges is a report from the Aust. O/seas Trade Publicity Committee, whereas the quotations are the personal comments of the Secretary of the A. & P. Council. No need to elaborate.

One wonders why all this bluff and continuous misrepresentations. He talks of democracy; its first precept is "No taxation without representation"; what is he doing about that?

Mr. Parnham is a member of a Committee more conversant than he with what transpired. These shippers and growers conveyed a resolution to me, regretting my resignation and expressing their appreciation and thanks for the services I have rendered the industry. Judging from these and other expressions of opinion, I believe Mr. Parnham's criticisms are not a correct reflection of the views generally entertained.

Great is truth, for it shall prevail!

Yours faithfully,

H. G. COLOMBIE.

CONSOLATION FOR SECRETARIES.

If a Secretary writes a letter, it is too long.

If he sends a postcard, it's too short.

If he issues a bulletin, he's a spendthrift.

If he attends a committee meeting, he's butting in.

If he stays away, he's a shirker.

If he offers a suggestion, he's a "know-all."

If he says nothing, he's useless.

If the attendance at the meeting is slack, he should have called the members up.

If he calls them up, he's a pest.

If he asks a member for his subscription, he is insulting.

If he doesn't, he is lazy.

If the Association is a big success, the committee gets the praise.

If it is a failure, the Secretary is to blame.

If he asks for advice, he is incompetent.

If he does not, he is swollen-headed.

If he acts on his initiative in an emergency, his motives are questioned.

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,

If the others won't do it, the Secretary must.

Fruit Shipments
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and the Continent

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AND HOBART, TASMANIA

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Representatives—
International Fruit & Mercantile Company Ltd., Melb., Vic., Australia; and A. J. Walshe & Co., Hobart, Tasmania.

Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at the Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on Friday, September 9, 1932, commencing at 2 p.m. Mr. J. W. Bailey, Acting President, was in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. F. Cave, W. P. Hutchinson, C. J. Parnham, G. Brown, K. Eagle, H. Ford, W. A. Webb, F. R. Mellor, C. H. Jost, A. S. Harrison, E. I. Lawford, W. H. Carne, J. Hammond, J. Barker, S. E. Scott, W. A. Thiele, C. P. Nobelius, F. Kennedy, E. Meeking (Department of Agriculture), R. E. Fowler, N. N. McLean, S. Brown, H. J. Willoughby, H. G. Colombie, R. Bailey, A. G. Whitlam (Commerce Section, Melbourne University), T. E. Butler, and others, also the Secretary, Mr. R. E. Boardman.

Method of Organisation.—Mr. H. G. Colombie moved: "Now that the Department of Commerce imposes a compulsory levy on all Apples and Pears exported, and in order to create a comprehensive State-wide organisation, this meeting desires that membership of the V.F.M.A. be so broadened as to incorporate, ipso facto, all who pay such levy, contributors eventually deciding what portion of the levy shall be paid by the Department of Commerce to the State organisation for administrative purposes, and this meeting accordingly instructs the Committee of the V.F.M.A. to so remodel the constitution as to carry out this objective, providing such franchise as is necessary to ensure that all contributors of the levy shall be enabled to nominate and vote for their annual representative on the Committee, and thus bring into existence a comprehensive State organisation, comprised of all exporting contributors, fully representing the export industry, and fully entitled to speak and act on its behalf."

In submitting this resolution, Mr. Colombie urged the desirability of altering the constitution of the V.F.M.A. to bring in all growers who paid the export levy now collected by the Commerce Department, and which was previously collected overseas for advertising. Mr. Harrison seconded. Mr. Mellor moved as an amendment:—

"That the Executive Committee of the V.F.M.A. investigate the practicability of setting apart portion of the inspection levy on exported Apples and Pears for the administration purposes of State organisations and of conferring membership of the V.F.M.A. on all contributors to the levy in this State." Mr. Lawford seconded. After considerable discussion, the amendment was carried. The amendment, on becoming the motion, was carried without dissent.

Office Bearers.—The Secretary reported that the nominations were as follows:—President, G. W. Brown; Executive, K. V. Eagle, H. Ford (Harcourt), W. P. Hutchinson (Somerville), C. H. Jost (Quantong), E. I. Lawford and W. A. Webb (Metropolitan), J. W. Bailey and W. H. Carne (Gippsland). As there were no nominations in excess of the positions available, no election had been necessary. The election amongst the shipper members resulted as follows:—J. B. Mills, F. Cave, A. S. Harrison, F. R. Mellor, C. J. Parnham and J. Barker.

The Chairman declared the members as nominated, duly elected, and congratulated Mr. Brown on his appointment as President. Mr. Brown and several members of the Executive, suitably responded.

Appreciation of Mr. Bailey.—Mr. F. R. Mellor spoke in terms of appreciation of the services of the Acting President (Mr. J. W. Bailey). He had conducted the business of the Association in an impartial manner during a time when difficult matters were under consideration. He moved that a minute be recorded in the Association's records appreciating Mr. Bailey's valued services. Mr. Hutchinson seconded. This was supported by Mr. Webb. The resolution was put by Mr. Mellor and carried with acclamation. Mr. Bailey suitably responded.

Association Levy.—On the motion of Messrs. Mellor and Brown, it was decided that the levy be the same as last year, namely, §ths of a penny per case, same to be divided equally between the shipper and grower members. On the motion of Messrs. Nobelius and Hutchinson, it was further decided that at the end of each season, each grower send a list of cases exported and sold for export to the Secretary, and when the agent pays the levy that the grower get a duplicate receipt.

Report of Executive Meeting.—The Secretary gave a resume of the matters dealt with at the Executive meeting that morning. Re Rail Freights: Where truck needed for balance of consignments, Commissioners to be asked to average freight over all instead of charging full truck rates on balance of consignment. Owing to difficulty in introducing improved system of loading on Victorian wharves, Executive to enquire further. Exemptions on Sales Tax and Primage on Spraying Materials: Applicable as from September 1. Case Shooks and Wrapping Paper now free of Sales Tax. Pressure to be brought to secure non-payment of duty on crude oil for spraying purposes.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT.

Items Completed.

Savings on projected freight increase for next season.
Thrips Investigation League successfully founded.
Field days inaugurated.
Improved handling and stowage.
Freight on Pears. Two half cases wired together to make bushel size, now charged as the bushel instead of two half bushels.
Hail Insurance—several districts arranged this.
Professor Wadham's services retained.
Australia removed tariff disability against Germany, which caused excess tariff of 1/6 per case. Germany now concurs in removal of excess tariff.

In Progress.

Apple Export Case Standardisation.
Improved System of Handling on Wharves.
Agricultural Lime to be brought under Fertilisers Act.
Pear Shipment Indemnity Clause: we seek modification.
Sales Tax: We are pressing for the promised exemption on wrapping paper, we also seek abolition of Sales Later.—These concessions now granted.
Selling fruit by number instead of by weight.
Proposed Transport Bill: We are in close touch with this matter.

Victoria—Tongala.—In early September, Tomato seedlings were planted out under cover. By the end of the month, plantings in the open were being made. A substantial area has been set out with Tomatoes.

Citrus News and Notes.

CITRUS CONFERENCE AT MILDURA.

A Citrus Conference was held at Mildura at the end of September. There were represented growers, packers and agents from Victoria, New South Wales, and S. Aus.

It was decided to plan for the export of citrus fruits to Britain to meet the expected peak production of 1936. An emphatic protest was lodged against the lifting of the embargo on the importation of citrus fruits.

The building of an equilisation fund by means of a compulsory levy to equalise losses on export was discussed. Mr. Schwennessen, Chairman of the V.C.C.A. suggested this might be possible without the political expedient of a compulsory levy.

It was stated that the problem of marketing in Australia was not with high grade fruit, but with the poorer quality—unsuitable for export.

Regarding export in New Zealand, it was stated the market was adversely affected by unregulated supplies. It was decided to prepare a programme for regulated shipments in conjunction with outside agents.

The question of direct sales was referred to a Conference of agents and packers, and a plan for the reorganisation of the V.C.C.A. submitted by Mr. D. J. Walters, Murrabit, was referred to the Federal Conference next January, at Griffith, N.S.W.

CITRUS CULTURE.

Seasonable Notes from New Zealand.

AT THIS PERIOD of the year growers should endeavor to attend to cultivation. The ground around the trees should be worked up fine and care should be taken not to damage the feeding roots.

When the main blossoming of Lemons is finished and the young fruit is showing, it is advisable to spray with bordeaux, 4-4-40, for the control of verrucosis. This disease, if not controlled, will produce a rough, scabbed condition on the surface of the fruits, thus reducing the value.

All ripening fruit should be picked as soon as ready—say, at 2½ in. diameter, so as to allow the development of the new season's crop. Such fruit if left to ripen on the trees becomes large and coarse, with a thick skin and practically no juice content, and the fruit is of little value.

Any sickly trees should be carefully examined for collar-rot and other diseases. An oil spray, followed by an application of nitrate of soda, will stimulate growth. Banking up of soil around the trunks of the trees should be avoided, as it tends to hold the moisture which assists the progress of collar-rot.

Young borers will now be active, and can be located by their fresh castings. The most satisfactory method for the control of this pest is to inject benzine into the holes and plug them with soap.

When the young growth commences a watch should be kept for red scale and thrips. As soon as they appear an application of red oil should be applied at strength 1 in 40 to 1 in 60, depending upon the vigor and health of the tree. Where trees are more or less debilitated the application made should be weaker than that applied to trees in a more vigorous and healthy condition.

Budding may be done during October or early in November, or deferred until the bark lifts freely in the autumn. If the work is done in the spring the shoots may be headed back to the bud by Christmas-time, and a good growth produced by the autumn, but the latter shoots will stand over and can be headed back in the following spring.—L. Paynter, Orchard Instructor, Auckland, "New Zealand Journal of Agriculture."

FRUIT HAWKERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The River Murray Citrus Growers' Association has protested to the Railways Department against the action of fruit hawkers who buy fruit in the Murray districts and convey same by motor lorries and carry on a direct distribution trade, thus "white anting" the Citrus Growers' Association.

CITRUS ROOT BORER.

The citrus root borer has become a serious pest in the Hawkesbury River District, N.S.W. Mr. T. McCarthy, Assistant Entomologist, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, urges concerted action by all citrus growers in removing tall-growing weeds.

CITRUS CROPS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (September 23).—The Navel season is closing and Valencias are coming on the market. Special Navels ranging about 8/- per case. Recent rains reduced the quantities coming on to the market. Over-mature fruit selling at low price.

Grapefruit still in light supply. Special grades of 64's and 72's bringing 13/- to 14/-. Owing to frosts some time ago, light supplies are still expected, and many growers are considering the advantages to be gained from cold storage.

Valencia Oranges in Victoria.—The Department of Agriculture states that citrus districts report that the Valencia Orange crop is about 80 to 85 per cent. of normal.

The absent-minded professor has nothing on the absent-minded business man who kissed his wife and then started to dictate a letter.

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Withdrawal of Embargo on Fruit Importations.

Effect on Citrus, Cherry, and Other Producers. — Vigorous Action in N.S.W.

STRONG DISAPPROVAL of the action of the Federal Government in removing the embargo on certain fruits is contained in a statement just to hand from the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., who write as follows:—

The decision of the Federal Government made on September 1, by which the embargo against the importation of Lemons, Oranges, dried fruits and fruits preserved in liquid, has been removed is causing serious concern to fruitgrowers, not only in this State, but also in the other States. The position affects not only the citrus growers, but at the present moment vitally affects Cherry growers also, and urgent representations are being made by the Federation with a view to a reconsideration of the position by the Federal Government. The Federation has always been active in its endeavors to secure this embargo and once having secured it to retain it.

Lemon Growers Seriously Concerned.

As far as citrus fruits are concerned, we know from experience that foreign citrus enters Australia in December and January just at the time when the local Lemon growers who have produced a summer crop are looking forward to higher prices to repay them for their efforts as well as to compensate them for the low winter prices. Owing to the demand created by the hot weather in the summer, Lemons frequently realise up to 15/- per case, whilst 12/- per case might reasonably be expected to be received for the general run of the fruit then available.

In the days before the embargo the experience was that foreign Lemons selling at 20/- and more per case depressed the price of local Lemons to as low as 7/- at the very time when the price should be as stated before, in the vicinity of 15/-. It does not appear to matter as far as the price is concerned whether the quantity imported is large or small, the fact remains that the moment foreign Lemons have hit the market the market has become depressed for the local fruit. This is due not entirely to superior quality, but rather to the limited number of buyers of that type of fruit.

The proclamation which removed the embargo also removed a similar embargo from other fruits and others of our members besides citrus growers are vitally concerned, particularly Cherry growers.

The Cherry growers

have a large business with those people who process Cherries in various ways and a substantial business is done by the Cherry growers with these manufacturers. They are therefore affected in a similar manner to the citrus growers, and on their behalf also the same representations are being made.

It has been stated that the exchange rate as between Italy and Australia plus the import duty provides local growers with a substantial protection, but as to whether the protection thus afforded will be sufficient to entirely stop importations remains to be seen, in any case the Federation is not at all satisfied with that measure of protection and is demanding very forcibly for a reconsideration of the matter by the Government. A representative and strong deputation is being arranged and a definite appointment has been made with the responsible Minister to receive a deputation. In addition to this

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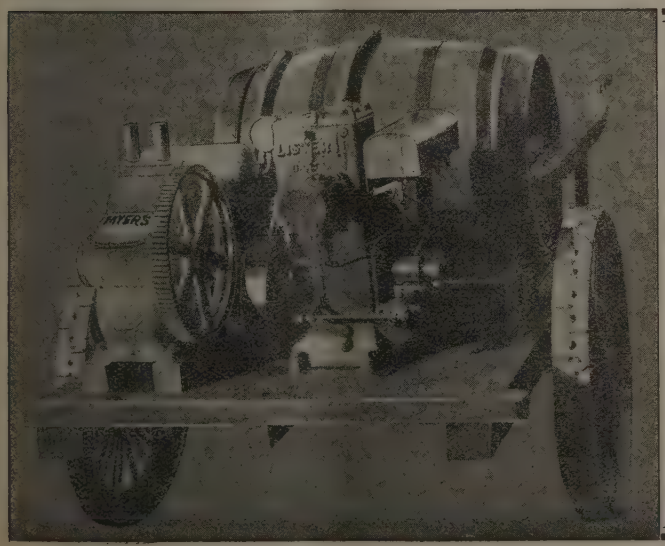

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action, the Federation has secured the co-operation of the other States and the agitation now going on has spread to Queensland, Victoria and South Australia.

Alteration Without Notice.

The Federation has been justified in feeling that at least for this coming summer the position was reasonably safe in that on February 25, 1932, the present Government issued a proclamation which extended the embargo for a further 12 months, namely, up to the end of February, 1933.

The recent action of the Government in revoking the proclamation appears therefore to call for the use of very strong terms and if one called it repudiation it would hardly be an exaggeration. The fact is that the proclamation definitely prohibited the importation of these items up to February 25, 1933, and for the Government to take the action it did on September 1 without any notice and without consulting the interests concerned is very serious and must be considered serious by the growers. The Federation and the growers who constitute its membership will look to the representatives in the Federal Houses of Parliament to take definite action to bring firmly to the notice of the Government that such action is most reprehensible. It seems an extraordinary thing that the Government should revoke the proclamation in the manner it did without notice and without reference to the producers when a proclamation was in force extending the protection required by the industry at least till February, 1933.

New South Wales.

A representative deputation of fruitgrowers organised by the New South Wales Fruitgrowers' Federation, waited on the Assistant Minister for Customs, Hon. J. A. Perkins, and urged the re-imposition of the embargo on the importation of fruit. The Minister, in reply, said that the lifting of the embargo was a matter of Government policy, and not directed against the fruit industry.

A resolution expressing a strong protest against the lifting of the embargo on the importation of citrus fruits was carried at Lisarow, near Gosford, on September 26.

Galston Show.—The annual show of the Galston Horticultural and Agricultural Association, held on September 10, was successful: the Valencia and Navel Oranges and Passionfruit were of excellent quality. Mr. B. W. Green was the most successful exhibitor in the fruit section. His pyramid of Oranges won the President's cup. Other prize-winners included A. S. Brown, C. Roughley, J. H. Hutchinson, S. Crawford, W. Webster, A. Schwebel, E. S. Brown, R. J. Fagan, L. Roughley, F. W. Nicolson, L. Halcrow. The entries included Mandarins, Navel, Valencia and Patterson River Oranges; Common, Joppa and Seville Oranges; Grape Fruit, sweet rind and Lisbon Lemons, etc.

FIELD DAY AT ARMIDALE.

Practical demonstrations on orchard cultural methods were given at the orchard of Mr. R. A. Jackes, Armidale, N.S.W., at the end of August. There was a satisfactory attendance of local growers.

Mr. H. Broadfoot (Dept. of Agriculture), demonstrated pruning, budding and grafting. Mr. T. McCarthy, Senior Assistant Entomologist, gave an address on pest control. He emphasised the necessity of eradicating San Jose scale.

THRIPS OUTBREAK NOT EXPECTED.

Although an outbreak of the thrips plague is not expected this season, the N.S.W. Government Entomologist (Mr. W. B. Gurney) urges growers to destroy cape weed in orchards as a safeguard. Last season it was found that kerosene emulsion at the rate of 1 gal. of the stock mixture to 40-50 gals. of water, with 1 lb. soap as a spreader, was the most efficient spray against thrips, and of the dusts, pyrethrum was the best.

Mr. E. M. Herring, Batlow, won the prize for the best description of orchard operations during twelve months. Mr. C. Barberie came second. Prizes were presented by Mr. H. Broadfoot, Special Fruit Instructor, N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture.

Citrus growers in the Hawkesbury district are organising with the object of securing a re-imposition of the embargo on citrus fruits from abroad.

NEW SOUTH WALES CROP PROSPECTS.

In a report received during September from the New South Wales Under Secretary for Agriculture, the following is stated:

Deciduous Fruits.—Reports from practically all centres indicate good to excellent crop prospects; Batlow, record crops anticipated; Prune growing districts, heavy bloom.

On irrigation areas Apricots and Peaches show heavy crops. A heavy crop of Cherries is expected from the Young district.

Citrus (Coastal).—Navels expected to carry heavy bloom. Fair quantities of Valencias will be exported from the Gosford district. Common Oranges not selling well. In many groves they are falling freely. Around Gosford and Windsor, Mandarin trees are being worked over to Navel Oranges.

Bananas.—Increased supplies expected owing to areas of 1930-31 coming into bearing. Dry weather during August retarded crops in Coff's Harbor and Richmond River districts.

Pineapples.—Good crops in Richmond River district and on the Tweed. Crops maturing in Brunswick district.

Passionfruit.—Crops retarded during August through lack of rain. Planted area increasing in Tweed and Brunswick districts.

Heard This One?

The Club Bore: "Say, have you heard this story about two Scotchmen? Well,—

Wary Member: "Was one of them named Jock?"

C.B.: "Yes, well—one day—"

W.M.: "And was the other named Sandy?"

C.B.: "Yes, and—"

W.M.: "Oh, well, I've heard that story!"

F. C. Kennett, Sydney.—The firm of F. C. Kennett has been trading in the Municipal Fruit Markets, Sydney, for the past 15 years. They own two orchards and vineyards in the local districts of Glenfield and Narellan, the former being one of the largest summer fruit properties in the State. They have won in the Royal Show, Sydney, without ever being beaten for 15 years, for Grapes.

They have a very keen demand for all choice varieties of fruit. The stand is situated in the busiest section of the markets, and a ready sale is found for tropical fruits. The firm, which is situated at No. 18 Quay-street, deals on a cash basis.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, MELBOURNE.

Fruit Displays.

ALTHOUGH high quality fruit was displayed at the Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, in September, regrets were expressed in many quarters at the smallness of the exhibits. Among Apples and Pears, however, entries in the dish section were fairly representative.

Tasmania scored well in that Messrs. W. H. & D. Calvert secured 18 prizes out of 20 entries, twelve of them being first prizes. The Messrs. Calvert also won the Orient export prize for four cases of two distinct varieties of Apples, suitable for export; the conditions are that two cases are to be judged in London and the other two to be cool-stored and judged at the Royal Show, Melbourne. The winning varieties were Democrat and Sturmer, which scored 194 points out of a possible 200. This exhibit caused favorable comment. A well-known prize-winner, Mr. J. D. Grant, of Tyabb, Victoria, came second with 184½ points, his Jonathan and Stewart Apples being indeed of high quality.

The Harcourt North State School is to be congratulated on having won for the third successive year the Apple packing competition for the Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee's shield—99 points were scored out of a possible 100. Those who packed the best individual cases were Joyce Ford and Tasman Pellas, both of the Harcourt North School, who are equal with 99 points each. Second prize went to Jack Comini, of Ravenswood South, who scored 96 points; Beryl Reid, Pakenham Upper, came third with 92 points.

Messrs. W. H. & D. F. Calvert came first in the entry for three varieties of dessert Apples with perfect specimens of Crofton, Tasma and Cleo. Mr. J. D. Grant, of Tyabb, Victoria, came second, two of the varieties being Jonathan and Delicious. For culinary Apples, Mr. A. B. Herbert, of Diamond Creek, Vic., came first, with Londons, Stewarts and Reinette.

Amongst the highest quality Apples exhibited were the Cleos. and Sturmers shown by the Messrs. Calvert. Among J. D. Grant's exhibit were noted specially excellent examples of Tasma and Granny Smith. In the tray classes Mr. L. M. Watt, of Hastings, Victoria, exhibited some first-rate Rome Beauties.

Among the Apples were noted the varieties:—Dunn's, Stewarts, Londons, Granny Smith, Sturmer, Stone Pippin, Romes, Red Rome, Statesman, Jonathan, Tasma or Democrat, Rokewood, Yates, etc. The prize-winners, in addition to those already mentioned, included K. Cleine, H. Murray, G. W. Laurisson, K. J. Grant.

High Quality Pears.

Despite the difficulties of last season the Pears shown were of high quality. Tasmania again scored in the dessert section, where the Messrs. Calvert won with first-rate specimens of B. Bosc, Winter Nelis and Josephine. Among the Victorian exhibitors in the Pear section, Messrs. A. E. & W. A. Thiele won the principal events. The exhibitors are to be congratulated on the excellent quality of their exhibits. Mr. E. H. Zerbe was another prize-winner. The Pear varieties included Broom Park, W. Nelis, Packhams, Madam Cole, B. Bosc, Black Achan, Josephine, Winter Cole.

Citrus Fruits.

In the Agricultural Hall there were excellent non-competitive displays of citrus fruits from Mildura and other places, also dried and canned fruits.

In the competitive section, Curlwaa and Mildura were the only contestants for the Rupert Watson Shield for the best collection of citrus fruits, Curlwaa winning the honors by two points only. From the standpoint of quality, the Mildura exhibit was ahead of that from Curlwaa, but the last-mentioned won the prize by obtaining points for arrangement. For individual varieties the most successful exhibitor was Mr. E. F. Page, who has attained a favorable reputation for the citrus fruits grown by him. Mr. Page's Grapefruit, Mandarins and Washington Navel Oranges were all that could be desired, while his Lemons, both cured and fresh, were of outstanding merit.

There were five entries in the export packing competition, which is open to members of co-operative packing sheds, or any Association affiliated with Central or Government Citrus Associations. Each exhibitor showed four cases of Washington Navel Oranges, two wrapped and two unwrapped. In order to simulate export conditions, the fruit was cool-stored for five weeks prior to the show. It was pleasing to observe that the exhibits all opened up in first-rate condition. The first prize was won by the Renmark Fruitgrowers' Co-operated with 96½ points out of a possible 100. The second prize was awarded to the Murrabit Packing Co. with 92½ points, the Irymple Packing Co. being third with 90 points. The judges spoke appreciatively in regard to the grading, packing and general condition of the fruit. Other prize-winners included L. A. P. Webb, J. B. Wattmuff, L. R. Strother, P. R. Hollick, W. M. Newton, H. F. Midgley, S. P. Taylor.

In the dried fruit section the only exhibitor was the Aurora Packing Co. Pty. Ltd., who showed entries of Currants, Sultanas, and Lexias in 56 lb. boxes.

ORCHARDISTS' EQUIPMENT AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

New and Interesting Features.

The following were some of the exhibits:—

A. Victor Leggo & Co.—The "Vallo" patent fruit band for protecting trees from codlin moth was very favorably commented upon. This material, which is supplied in 200 ft. rolls, is 3 in. wide, and can be wrapped around the trunk of the tree at the beginning of the season and left there. A special preparation on this band kills the

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Ample Stocks of Parts at Competitive Prices

Victorian Agents—MALCOLM MOORE LTD., *Williamstown Rd., Port Melbourne*

Telephone M 1178, 2 lines Telegrams: "MALMOOR" Melbourne

codlin in the grub stage. Successful experiments with this product have been carried out on the orchard of J. H. Lang, Harcourt, for some years. In addition, the firm showed samples of arsenical ore in the raw stage as received from the "Vallo" mines. Copper sulphate snow, also known as Neige is a powder which is used in connection with bluestone and dissolves very easily in the water. In addition to the firm's regular lines of arsenate of lead, lime sulphur, Bordeaux, nicotine sulphate, etc., mineral wool, which can be used for insulation purposes, was also shown.

Nitrogen Fertilisers Pty. Ltd. had an excellent display of the various fruits linked with a fertiliser suitable for the particular fruits. The display of canned fruits was contributed by the Shepparton Preserving Company. The fertilisers recommended for **dried fruit** are 3-2-2 super and sulphate of ammonia, or 5-1-1 complete; **deciduous fruits**, 2-2-1 or 4-4-1 of super, sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash; **citrus fruits**, the same as deciduous fruits, with the exception that a later dressing of sulphate of ammonia is recommended. Mr. R. A. Boyle, B.Sc., was present and dealt with many interesting fertiliser queries which cropped up.

At the stand of **Mr. D. Harvey**, orchard implement maker, a new line noted was the "Hillside" disc plough. This plough can be used for orchard cultivation and works right up to the trees. It can also be converted into a one-way disc cultivator, 10-tyne spring tooth cultivator, and a double-furrow mouldboard plough. The conversion can be made quite simply and quickly. The stump-jump tractor disc plough is also a new implement this year, as is the "Laughing Jack" self-cleaning harrow, which automatically cleans itself whilst in operation. Other lines noticed were mouldboard ploughs, scufflers, etc. The "Harvey" fruit grader was also demonstrated throughout the Show. In addition to Mr. D. Harvey, who was in attendance at the stand, Mr. S. Youlden, orchardist, of Merrigum, who is agent for Harvey implements in the Goulburn Valley, was present.

Russell & Co. showed the "Bave-u" sprayer; a feature being that all parts are now enclosed and run on ball bearing. These are supplied with 80 gallon or 100 gallon vats and a four-horse power engine. The machine was shown working a 2in. centrifugal pump. By disconnecting a cog from the pump the engine can be used for this and other purposes without working the spray pump. Hand spray pumps with 60 or 80 gallon vats were also shown.

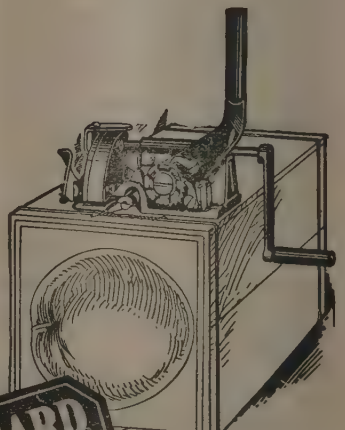
A new line on the stand of the **Shell Co.**, who have been supplying Shell White Oil and Red Oil for a number of years, was "Shellicide D." This spray can be used alone or mixed with any of the following:—Lime sulphur, Bordeaux mixture, nicotine sulphate, black leaf 40. The preparation mixes readily with hard or soft water. The lines supplied by this firm are strongly recommended by them for red spider, San Jose and other scale pests, woolly and other aphis, black spot, Cherry and Peach aphis, etc.

Neptune Oil Co. Ltd. had a very fine display of all classes of fruit. Interspersed with which were the various spray lines manufactured by this company. They included "Clarifol," a new winter white oil, which will emulsify well with lime sulphur or Bordeaux. Mr. H. G. Pearson, who is well known amongst orchardists, most of whom he visits throughout the year, speaks very highly of this dual purpose spray, which, he states, will fill a long-felt want. Other products on this stand included: "Challenge" brand arsenate of lead, a British product in powder form; "Bergers" arsenate of lead paste, Neptune prepared Bordeaux mixture; black leaf 40, and a British nicotine sulphate which contain 40-41 per cent. nicotine.

Pride

YES, Sir, demonstrate to every man who handles your pack of fruit that you are proud of the product of your orchard. IT PAYS! Tom, Dick and Harry, carter, railway employee, wharf labourer, appraiser, selling agent, BUYER, all of them respond to good packing pride.

GERRARD WIRE-SEAL STRAPPING is the seal of good packing methods, and guarantees safe transport to the ultimate market, at home or abroad.



Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co PTY. LTD.

119-125 HAWKE STREET, WEST MELBOURNE.

GERRARD The Tie That Binds

London, Melbourne, Sydney Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Launceston, Hobart Wellington

At the new stand of the **Gerrard Wire Tying Company**, in Smith-street, Mr. W. L. Gregory demonstrated grading, packing, wiring, and the general preparation of fruit for market. Much interest was displayed in the methods of packing as shown by him. Other lines noted on this firm's stand included, in addition to the well-known case-wiring machines, the "Adco" lid press, corrugated fasteners for use in joining boards, case ends, etc. (these are now manufactured by the firm in Australia in very large quantities), a tacking machine for tacking on labels, and a case shook tying machine with equipment.

On the stand of the **Lightning Fruit Grader Co.**, Mr. J. L. Tuckfield and Mr. Harris were in attendance, and demonstrated the complete range of the Lightning Company's fruit graders, which are made in all sizes to suit the citrus and deciduous fruitgrower. A new model is described in detail elsewhere in this issue.

R. Werner & Co. Pty. Ltd. demonstrated all classes of refrigerating machinery.

On the stand of **Trewhella Bros. Pty. Ltd.**, there was a complete range of the firm's Monkey Grubbers. The explanations and demonstrations given throughout the Show by the firm's representative were much appreciated. One grower who used the firm's Monkey Grubber was heard to say that it gave him the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form.

Malcolm Moore Ltd.—In addition to showing spare parts of "Oliver" ploughs, there were also various classes of orchard implements, including the "Smithco" power lift, which is very popular where tractors are in use.

At the stand of **H. V. McKay Massey Harris Pty. Ltd.**, some of the implements of particular interest to orchardists that were noted included "Sunvine" ploughs, which are available in 1, 2 and 3-furrow sizes. "Sunvine" cultivators, spring or rigid tyne. In addition to these there was a complete range of orchard and vineyard implements which have been designed by experts to suit Australian conditions, and motor spray pumps.

The Howard Auto Rotary Hoes, which are made in three sizes. These machines are manufactured in N.S.W. The 4 ft. machine can be used in the orchard and work close up to trees; for ploughing, it is ideal in ploughing under weeds and other crops. For ploughing in ferns and grass or moving heavy growth, bracken and tangled vines it is ideal. It is claimed by a well-known grower that the cost of running is very low. Using the machine on his own orchard, which is very hilly, he used less than one gallon of petrol to the acre. The Victorian representatives for these machines are Messrs. E. Hassett & Son, 626 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

Ronaldson Bros. and Tippett Pty. Ltd.—At this stand motor spray pumps were exhibited. The company has eight different sizes and types of machines, and in the construction of each model many special features are embodied. The result of practical experience in the orchard, a careful study of the growers' requirements, and the co-operation of many leading growers.

The Vacuum Oil Co. Pty. Ltd. staged an exhibit of winter and spring spraying oils. Of particular interest at the present time is the "Gargoyle" red spraying oil for the control of scale, aphides, bryobia and other insects. For over twenty-five years this company has been supplying spraying oils to suit the requirements of Australian orchardists.

Welch, Perrin & Co.

Fruitgrowers found much to interest them at the Show stand of Welch, Perrin & Co. Pty., of South Melbourne, Vic. Spray pumps of various descriptions were on view. Among these efficient spraying machines were the Diaphragm Knapsack Spray Pump, which is specially designed for spraying acid mixtures. A barrel spray pump with a novel instant release plate for fixing to the barrel; and a very powerful hand-power spray pump was fitted with a porcelain-lined cylinder that is non-corrosive.

The Austral Rotary Cultivator attracted much attention. This implement is specially adapted for working between rows of fruit trees and vines. It works in much closer to the trunk of the tree and the rotary movement throws out any rubbish in the way, and thus leaves it behind instead of dragging it along.

The "Welco" lime, fertiliser and seed sower, specially adapted for orchard and vineyard work, is a two-in-one machine that can be attached to any farm waggon in a few minutes.

LONDON AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

We wish to acknowledge receipt of a valuable book, entitled "Ports of the London and North-Eastern Railway." This book contains up-to-date information and plans and a great number of interesting illustrations.

Representatives in Australia are Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge-street, Sydney; 312 Collins-street, Melbourne, and branches.

Ward and Felton, Sydney.—In 1904 a few growers in N.S.W. requested Mr. A. C. Ward to undertake the sale of their produce in Sydney. He acceded to this request, opening business in the Bathurst-street Fruit Exchange. About 1920 a branch was established in the Municipal Markets; later on, the entire business being transferred there. Some 16 years ago Mr. L. W. Felton joined the firm, and later Mr. L. E. Ward.

An extensive business is now being carried on, the firm having clients in Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland and New South Wales.

TASMANIA

Leading Australian Firm of Fresh Fruit Exporters.
Manufacturers IXL Jam and Canned Fruits.
Hop Factors—Largest Cool Stores for Hop Storage in Commonwealth.
All Orchard Supplies available at all times.

Agents for—

Associated Evaporated Apple Manufacturers, Eagle, Star & British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd., Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Scottish Shire Line of Steamers, Osake Shosen Kaisha.

Correspondence Invited.

H. JONES & CO. PTY. LTD.
HOBART.

DRIED TREE FRUITS

Wanted for Largest Distributor in Great Britain.

Best Prices.

R. M. GIBSON,
200 Queen St. - Melbourne, C.I
F5838.

Fruitgrowers !

You can buy a "Buzacott" Standard Portable Power Sprayer *For* £97/10/-

Every Grower who is contemplating the purchase of a NEW SPRAY CART will be delighted to hear of the

Considerable Reduction in Prices which introduce

The Big 4 "Buzacott" Standard Power Sprayers

MOUNTED ON TWO-WHEEL TRANSPORT WITH 80 GALLON VAT.

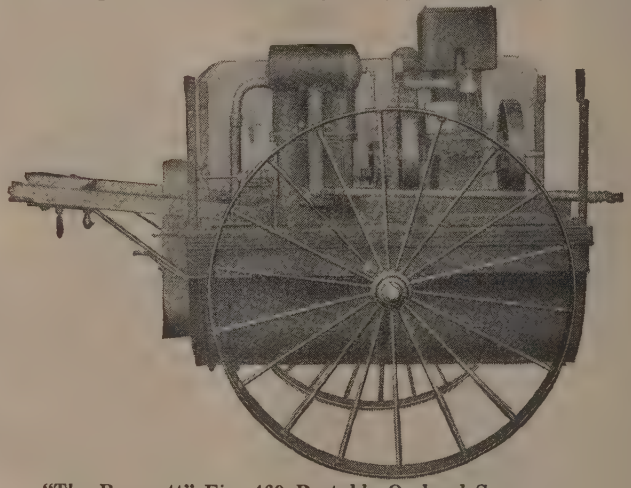
Here are the Specifications:—

FIG. 466N OUTFIT—Consisting of a 2 h.p. "A" type Horizontal Engine, coupled to a Fig. 508 Spray Pump fitted with special suction strainer, giving a capacity of 4½ gallons per minute, capable of operating four Rosebery Nozzles at 200lbs. pressure.

FIG. 467N OUTFIT—Consisting of 1½/2½ h.p. BUZACOTT Vertical, totally enclosed, hopper-cooled Engine, coupled to the Fig. 508 Pump fitted with special suction strainer, giving a capacity of 5½ gallons per minute, capable of operating four Rosebery Nozzles at 250lbs. pressure.

FIG. 469N OUTFIT—Consisting of 1½/2½ h.p. BUZACOTT Vertical, totally enclosed, hopper-cooled Engine, coupled to the Fig. 450 Buzacott twin-cylinder, porcelain-lined, totally enclosed, running-in-oil Pump with special suction strainer, giving an output of 6½ gallons per minute, capable of operating six Rosebery Nozzles or two Edgell Pistols at 300lbs. pressure.

FIG. 470N OUTFIT—Consisting of a 2 h.p. "A" type BUZACOTT Horizontal Petrol Engine, coupled to a Fig. 450 Buzacott twin-cylinder, porcelain-lined, totally enclosed, running-in-oil Pump with special suction strainer, with an output of 5 gallons per minute, capable of operating four Rosebery Nozzles at 250lbs. pressure.



"The Buzacott" Fig. 469 Portable Orchard Sprayer.

Entirely without obligation, you may have full particulars—fill in your name and address, and post this advertisement direct to us or our Agent in your State.

M.....

Address.....

.....

NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	TASMANIA.	SOUTH AUST.
BUZACOTT & CO. LTD., Sydney, Lismore,	Cameron, Sutherland & Seward Pty. Ltd., Riverside Avenue, South Melbourne.	Tasmanian Orchardists' Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd., Hobart.	The S.A. Farmers' Co-op. Union Ltd., 36 Franklin Street, Adelaide.

WESTERN AUST.	QUEENSLAND.
Skipper, Bailey Pastoral Dept., Murray Street, Perth.	Buzacotts (Qld.) Ltd., 413 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

Canned Fruits.

CANNED FRUITS CONTROL BOARD.

6th Annual Report.

THE sixth annual report of the Canned Fruits Control Board, signed by the Chairman, Col. C. E. Merritt, is to hand.

In a foreword, the Hon. C. A. S. Hawker (then Minister for Commerce), expressed satisfaction at the progress that had been made on all export markets, especially in Great Britain, New Zealand and Eastern countries. The quality of the canned fruits had been maintained at a high level. As a result of the Ottawa Conference, Australia now enjoyed a preference of approximately 17 per cent. ad valorem, which would substantially assist in meeting keen competition.

In the 1932 season the production of canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears was 2,308,126 dozen 30 oz. tins (or equivalent). Individual totals being: Apricots 364,141, Peaches 1,064,073, Pears 879,912.

For the year ending December 31, 1931, there was exported the record quantity of 797,839 cases of canned fruit (each case containing 2 dozen 30 oz. tins, or equivalent). Up to June 30, 1932, the total exported was 354,572 cases. United Kingdom is the principal receiver and the heaviest pack is in Peaches.

Appreciation was expressed for the successful overseas trade publicity under Mr. A. E. Hyland, in London, and for the services of Mr. J. L. Moore, who represented the Board and the Fruit Canners on the Trade Publicity Committee. The sum of £3,269 was voted for trade publicity in 1931-32, as against £1,000 in 1930-31. The services of the London Agents' Advisory Committee is well spoken of, also the services of the Secretary, and officers of the Commonwealth Department of Commerce.

HIGH PRICES FOR CANNING FRUIT.

Shepparton Growers Receive Bonus, Making £15 per Ton for Peaches, and £13 for Pears and Apricots.

SUPPLIERS OF FRUIT to the Shepparton Cannery, are pleased that they are to receive for the 1931-32 season, a bonus of £3 a ton on canning Peaches, Pears, and Apricots; £3 a ton on jam Apricots; £2 a ton on jam Plums and Prunes; and £2 a ton on jam Figs. The bonuses will amount to more than £17,000, and they will make the total payments for fruit supplied to the cannery for the year £90,000. The total payment per ton to growers for canning fruit will be £15 for Peaches and £13 for Pears and Apricots. The bonus exceeds the brightest expectations of growers.

EXPORT OF CANNED FRUITS.

The export of canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears to various destinations from January 1 to August 31, 1932, was 772,624 dozen 30 oz. tins; 25,215 dozen 21 oz. tins; 190,029 dozen 16 oz. tins. The bulk of the supplies went to United Kingdom with substantial quantities for New Zealand, the East and Canada.

H. Carpenter & Co.
264 City Road, South Melbourne
PIPING NEW and SECONDHAND.
All sizes, Black and Galv., 2ft. lengths for irrigation.
Pumps, Windmills, Etc.
Low Prices Quoted.

CALIFORNIAN CROPS.

The California Co-operative Reporting Service forwarded under date August 11, reports that a crop of 270,000 tons of Apricots was expected. Due to unsatisfactory market conditions, some growers have let part of their crop go unharvested. The production in 1931 was 277,000 tons, when 4,000 tons were unharvested.

Peaches.—Position regarding Clingstone Peach crop unsatisfactory. Crop too large to handle profitably, crop control efforts unsuccessful. Much fruit wasted, crop of 368,000 tons expected.

Freestone Peach production forecast at 218,000 tons, compared with 182,000 tons in 1931.

Pears.—Production estimated at 238,000 tons, compared with 218,000 in 1931 (of which 15,000 tons were wasted).

SPECIALTY INVESTMENTS.
MONEY Available up to £250 for those in Rural Industries.
Lowest Rates. Easy Monthly Repayments.
"Repay us out of Income."
Advice given free, as to suitability of security offered.
Forward us FULLEST particulars—encl. stamps for reply.
Specialty Investments
89 Collins Street, . . . Melbourne, C.1.

During the fortnight ended September 10, 1932, 18,440 cases of canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears were sold in Great Britain.

CANNED FRUIT EXPORTS.

"Seconds" May Now be Shipped to Britain.

Advice is to hand that the Canned Fruit Control Board has decided to allow until further notice the shipment of Australian grade canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears to Great Britain as "seconds," provided the Department of Commerce is satisfied as to quality, labelling, etc.

With regard to minimum prices, it has been decided that these fruits may be sold at rates that are not more than sixpence per dozen tins below the ruling minimum prices fixed by this Board for standard grade fruits.

"Why we haul empty trucks" forms the subject of a pamphlet recently issued by the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Details are given of the operating of the railway system and the placing of trucks promptly in position to haul produce to the metropolis or seaboard. There has recently been a splendid increase in the effective load per train mile.

From John Petty, Doncaster, Victoria:
I have used the Bave-U Sprayer for 23 years. Mine was the second power sprayer in Victoria. The outfit has always given, and is still giving, every satisfaction. Personally, I feel that this is the best spraying outfit on the market.

THE
BAVE-U
Power Sprayer
The Pioneer Australian Power Sprayer—and the Best
Russell & Co.
Engineers
Box Hill, E.11. Vic.

Cold Storage In Australasia

In response to many requests, the "Fruit World" is now reserving this special Fruit Cool Storage Section to deal with the every-day problems of the cool store manager and refrigerating engineer, from whom enquiries are invited. Practical cool storage notes of interest are also invited from readers. Address correspondence to Practical Refrigeration Department, "The Fruit World," Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne, or 439 Kent-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CARE OF REFRIGERATING MACHINERY AND COOL STORES WHEN SHUT DOWN.

Compressor.—To be well cleaned and moving parts oiled, non-moving bright parts greased, machine should be turned by hand about once a week, first cleaning and oiling piston rod and crosshead slippers and stopping compressor in a different place each time. Cover over if dusty.

Stop Valves.—Oil all spindles thoroughly in packing, partly opening out, grease part not entering packing. Grease gland threads, close expansion valves only, leave all other valves open. Protect any exposed valves from weather.

Coils and Piping.—Paint any piping or brackets showing signs of rust.

Ice Tank.—Paint ice tank and coils by taking out say 6in. of brine after moulds are out, and clean and paint all coil showing and tank to top above brine—when dry, fill up again. Clean and wash moulds and paint outside only.

Drains.—Clean and flush out O.G. gutters, drains, etc.

Water Pump.—Oil spindles, shut stop valves, remove pump runner and packing, grease all over and store in dry place.

Spreaders.—Remove, clean and paint, replace when ready to start.

Belting.—Wash with lukewarm water and soft soap, roll up and store in bags in dry dark place.

Cool Chambers.—Open doors wide and wedge up to remove weight from hinges.

Engine.—See maker's instructions. The general thing is to clean, oil and turn once a week to a fresh position.

General.—Where a whole time engineer has an off season, it is usual to go over the whole plant, painting and cleaning to have everything in tip-top order for the next run.

Paint.—The best thing to use is Black Bitumenous Coil Paint.

Woodwork.—Paint, oil or stain to keep in order.

COOL STORE DESIRED AT KYABRAM.

Fruitgrowers at Kyabram are consulting with the Kyabram Co-operative Dairy Co. for the installation of cool storage facilities for 20,000 cases of fruit—so that Peaches, etc., can be pre-cooled before being sent to Sydney.

Batlow (Sept. 16).—Granny Smiths in cold store are holding up well. A few were sent to Sydney last week and realised 20/- to 22/- per case. At present the Batlow railway is out of commission owing to a washaway, thus preventing the sending of further supplies. There is a very heavy show with Apples and Pears for the coming year, and a record crop is anticipated. No doubt this will be general in New South Wales.—H. V. Smith.

NEW REGISTRATION.

Sydney Cold Stores Ltd. (The). Regd. September 13. Head office, c/o Smith, Johnson and Co., 2 Martin-place, Sydney. Agent in Victoria, George Borrowman Black, 395 Collins-street, Melbourne. Capital, £140,000 in 14/- shares. Directors: Percy Olley Jones, Clifford Minter and Frederick Emil Thonemann.

FRUIT TREES

ONE GROWER SAYS—

"The trees (750) arrived in excellent order and are of exceptional quality. Our local inspector said they were the best trees he had seen. You will get my order, about same number, for next year."

QUALITY.
QUANTITY AVAILABLE.

Catalogs and price lists from—

John Brunning & Sons
Somerville Nurseries,
Somerville - Victoria - Australia
Established 1866.

FORDSON TRACTORS and OLIVER PLOWS

SPARE PARTS FOR ALL MODELS

Phone B7336 **MOTOR TRACTORS LTD., Young St., Sydney** Telegrams "Sellmotors"

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SUGAR.

It has been officially announced in the House of Representatives by the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) that the retail price of sugar will be reduced by ½d. per lb. as from January 1, 1933, this price to continue during the currency of the present agreement, which terminates on August 31, 1936.

The previous contribution by the sugar industry to the fruit industry of £315,000 per year will be reduced to £200,000 a year as from January 1, the reduction of £115,000 a year being somewhat less than the value of the general fall of ½d. a lb. in the retail price. It is estimated that housewives will pay £1,000,000 less each year.

EFFECT OF REVISED SUGAR AGREEMENT.

The new proposals for the reduction of ½d. per lb. on sugar have not met a favorable reception. Under the present agreement the price would come up for review within two years' time. But if the new proposals to reduce the price by ½d. per lb. are finalised there will be no such review for the full term of the agreement.

Serious Effect on Fruit Processors.

The new proposals include that the special concession which has been granted for some years to fruit processors, namely, £6/5/- per ton, will be discontinued, or rather the concession has been whittled down to £1/5/- per ton. This is very disturbing to fruitgrowers, who foresee a reduction in the price of fruit. This will be severely felt by Tasmanian and mainland berry growers, and, in fact, all who supply fruit to factories.

The whole sugar position is unsatisfactory, and is a glaring example of Governmental interference with industry. However, looking at the position as it is in Australia to-day, the best must be done for all concerned, but it would be a great pity if fruitgrowers who were hoping for substantial relief, now find they are in a worse plight than ever.

COMMERCIAL ENQUIRIES.

The following commercial enquiries have been received by the Department of Commerce. No responsibility is accepted as to the standing of enquirers, with whom firms interested are requested to communicate direct. References accompany those enquiries marked (a), and interested firms will be supplied, in confidence, with information as to the general standing of enquirers on application to the Department of Commerce, A.M.P. Buildings, Collins-street, Melbourne.

(a) 1. **Messrs. Holt, Whitney & Co. Ltd.**, 71/6 Charlotte-street, Birmingham, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of jam.

(a) 2. **Messrs. J. P. Bird Ltd.**, fruit merchants, 10 St. Andrews-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of Apples, with a view to obtaining direct shipments to Newcastle.

(a) 3. **The Grace Produce Company Ltd.**, 9 Tithebarn-street, Liverpool, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of general produce, particularly cereals, dried and canned fruits, beans, peas, honey, tallow, etc.

(a) 4. **Mr. Edgar H. Morris**, 32 Draven-street, Strand, London, W.C.2, desires to get in touch with Australian exporters of food products and canned goods generally.

(a) 5. **Comptoirs Reunis de Commerce**, of Str. Cavafii Vechi 19, Bucharest, Roumania, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of general produce, particularly dried fruits, rice and leather.

(a) 6. **Comptoir Agricole Du Levant (Naim Saade & Co.)**, P.B. 182,

(Continued on page 554)

Vines for Table, Wine or Dried Fruit need Potash

Don't wait until you have exhausted the natural reserve of Potash in the soil before replacing some of that removed in the crop.

Apply 2 cwts. per acre

SUN BRAND Potash

now (with other Fertilisers) and watch the effect.

For prices apply to your fertiliser agent.

Write for further particulars to:—
PACIFIC POTASH LTD.,
56 Young Street - - Sydney

All's well in this Orchard

"Aero" BRAND HIGHEST QUALITY

The Codlin Moth hasn't a chance to damage the Orchard sprayed with

BICKFORD'S "AERO" BRAND
ARSENATE OF LEAD

"Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead Powder is the lightest in texture of any Arsenate of Lead on the market, and is therefore ideal for dusting purposes. For wet spraying it readily and evenly mixes in the spray tank, and is so impalpably fine that it never chokes the spray nozzle.

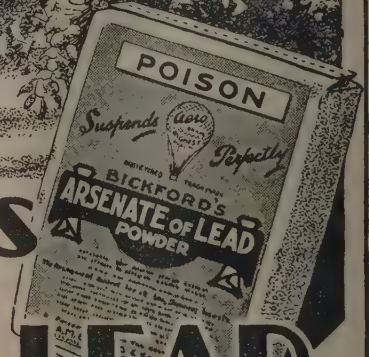
The high arsenical content, and consequent high killing power, with absolute immunity from burning or other injury to the foliage, places "Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead in the very front rank as the most effective spray against Codlin Moth and other leaf-eating apple and pear pests.

Ask the leading Orchardists what they think of "Aero" Brand.

Manufactured in the Laboratories of

A. M. BICKFORD & SONS, LIMITED,

Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,
ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



BICKFORD'S
"Aero" BRAND
ARSENATE OF LEAD

By every Test, Bickford's "AERO" Brand is Best

INTERSTATE AGENTS:

TASMANIA (Northern Districts)—
GARDNER & McKENZIE PTY. LTD.
64 Cameron Street, Launceston.

TASMANIA (Southern Districts)—
PORT HUON FRUITGROWERS CO-OP. ASSOCIATION LTD.
Davey Street, Hobart.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
FELTON, GRIMWADE & BICKFORD LTD.
297 Murray Street, Perth.

NEW SOUTH WALES—
BUZACOTT & CO. LTD.
7 11 Market Street, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND—
BUZACOTT (QUEENSLAND) LTD.
413 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

VICTORIA—
RAMSAY & TREGANOWAN LTD.
469-477 Latrobe Street, Melbourne.

INCREASED PRODUCTION AT REDUCED COST ....

Nitrogen—one of the most important factors in fruit tree growth and production—is now cheaper than it has ever been in Australia.

SULPHATE of AMMONIA

the principal source of nitrogen supply is available at a price which brings it well within the reach of every fruit-grower. In fact, it is not too much to say that **no fruitgrower** who wishes to take advantage of the brighter outlook ahead, **can afford to do without SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**

Ask your FERTILISER AGENT to quote you.

Write us for our Recommendations.

NITROGEN FERTILISERS PTY. LTD.
360 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.

When at the Show, visit our Stand in Lennon Avenue, alongside Commonwealth Fertilisers & Chemicals, and right opposite Robur Tea.

BERRY CROPS IN VICTORIA.

Silvan (26/9/32).—Mr. H. Henderson (Silvan Fruitgrowers' Association), sends the following information:—

Though still rather early to make any definite estimate of fruit crops for this district, there is a general optimism among growers that present prospects indicate good average crops.

Gooseberries, Strawberries, Logans, Raspberries, Currants, Plums, etc., are well forward, and an early season usually means a good one. The areas under Strawberries have been greatly increased, while that of the Raspberries and Loganberries are stationary if not declining.

Prices so far as decided upon, will be attractive, as consideration has been given to the reduced spending power of the individual. What the grower will get seems to be of secondary consideration.

Factory prices, as submitted to a recent meeting of the Sugar Concession Committee, leave no margin of profit, and unless increased, growers will have to turn their attention to some more profitable utilisation of their labor and capital. So far no meeting of the Sugar Concession Committee to determine prices has been held, and in any case the amount available to berry growers will be reduced by approximately £10,000.

Last season the Victorian grower, owing to ravages of thrips, had no supplies for factories, while Tasmanian growers who had good average crops, benefited to the extent of £10 per ton from the Sugar Concession.

What the reduced price of sugar will mean is problematical. Will the grower eventually gain more than he loses by the reduced price of sugar? If so, why should the jam fruit grower be penalised by the sugar industry?

Acknowledgment must be made of the gesture of consideration towards the jam fruit growers, but its tardiness gives cause for retrospection and serious misgivings as to the future.

BERRY GROWING AT WANDIN, VIC.

Mr. J. M. Mitchell, Secretary of the United Berry Growers' Association, writes under date, September 24. Trees bloomed well: too early to indicate prospects of berry crops. We don't want another thrips infestation this season.

The Melba Strawberry is most

(Continued from page 551)

popular here: the acreage has increased slightly this season: other berry fruits show a decline in acreage. In the event of our having a crop of berries, am pleased to state they are all sold at our own prices.

PERSONAL.

Miss Joyce Ford, who won the individual prize in the Apple packing section at the recent Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, is a pupil of the Harcourt North State School. She is a daughter of Mr. Harry Ford, who is a member of the Executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

Mr. H. W. Clapp, Chairman, Victorian Railways Commissioners, visited Mildura at the end of September. He was accompanied by Messrs. T. B. Molomby, Commissioner; M. J. Canny, General Superintendent of Transportation, and other members of the staff.

THRIPS INVESTIGATION.

A branch of the Thrips Investigation League, has been formed in Adelaide, and a strong committee has been elected.

Commercial Enquiries—
Continued from p. 551.

Beirut, Syria, desire to get in touch with Australian firms who would be prepared to export special poultry foods.

12. Messrs. Valette & Co., 9 Mangoe-lane, Calcutta, desire to get in touch with Australian manufacturers of tinned milk, fruit and condiments. Interested firms are requested to furnish direct to the enquirers quotations c.i.f., Calcutta.

For
QUALITY CROPS
-FRUIT, ROOTS or SEEDS
apply with other fertilisers

Apples in full bearing need 2 to 4 lbs. per tree;
Potatoes on old land need 2 cwt. per acre;
Peas and Beans need 1 to 2 cwt. per acre.
For prices, apply to your Fertiliser Agent.

Write for further particulars to:—
PACIFIC POTASH LTD.,
56 Young Street - - Sydney

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM OF LONDON FRUIT SALESMEN.

The firm of Messrs. Ed. H. Lewis & Son Ltd., was established in 1864, at Nos. 25 and 26 James-street, Covent Garden, with offices at No. 7 James-street, by Mr. Ed. H. Lewis, the pioneer receiver of French fruit and vegetables, which he sold by auction.

In 1893 the old premises were rebuilt and erected in one large convenient double-fronted corner warehouse known as No. 25 James-street, and No. 7 Floral-street. This warehouse, with its extensive cellarage, is one of the most up-to-date in the market to-day. The freehold of this block, together with No. 8 Floral-street, was purchased by Mr. H. A. Lewis, in 1913. The continual increase in business necessitated the taking of other warehouses for various purposes connected with the trade, and included No. 42 Parker-street. These premises have recently been given up and more spacious accommodation secured. In 1913 the firm was incorporated into a private limited company. The business continued to expand so that it was found necessary in 1920 to increase the capital. No outside capital has at any time been imported into the company. The ramifications of the business are throughout the British Empire, and in most parts of the world. They have now representatives in the following cities and countries:—New York, Boston (Mass.), Montreal, Italy, Spain, Holland, Alexandria, Jersey and Canary Islands, Australia and Tasmania, and New Zealand.

The principals have always been active for the welfare of every branch of the trade. Among the foremost of their activities are:—Freeman of the City of London; three years chairman, London Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Markets' Association; member of the Executive Committee of the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades' Association; chairman of the "Empties Committee" of the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades' Association; member of the Special Sub-Committee of Foreign Trades' Committee for Great Britain of

"RED ROSE" Nicotine Sulphate

40 Per Cent.

Testing
50 per cent. in the form of Nicotine Sulphate,
AND GUARANTEED
40 per cent. PURE NICOTINE.
Indispensable to the Orchardist
Invaluable to the Poultryman.
Full directions given on each tin.

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and INSIST upon

"RED ROSE"

GET THAT 100 PER CENT. KILL.

David T. Boyd & Co. Ltd.

59 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3
Cable Address: "DIAPHONICS," London.

Agents for Victoria: D. & W. CHANDLER LTD., 120 Johnston Street, Fitzroy, N.6, Victoria.
(Enquiries invited for Territorial Sole Agents.)

No. 9 Spraying Machine

The Most Extensive Manufacturers in the British Empire of

RUBBER STAMPS

Stencils, Marking Devices, Inks & Acme Stamp Pads

We make a Big Range of Special

Fruit Case Marking Sets

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Spraying Machines

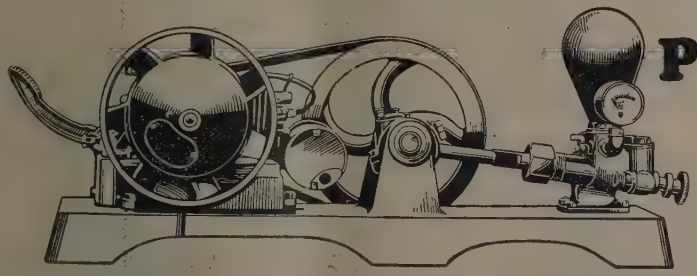
for All Purposes

Let us know your requirements, and we will quote you. Ask for Spraying Equipment Price List

Excelsior Supply Co. Ltd.

160 George St. West, SYDNEY, N.S.W. — 278 Post Office Place, MELBOURNE, VIC.
86 Manners St., WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Fruit Growers! Tobacco Growers! Tomato Growers!



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Power Spray Plant

Will discharge 80 Gals. per hour through 2 hoses, at pressure of 200 lb. per square inch.
Easily transported—on footboard of car or on sled.
One kick starts it.
Low initial cost.
Low running and upkeep.

Easily adapted for jetting, pumping, electric lighting, lime washing, etc. Prices for these extra fittings on application.

NOTE THE LOW PRICE — ONLY £58 (Including Fed. Sales Tax)
Freight Paid Victorian Railway Stations.
Complete with 30ft. of delivery hose, spray rod (7ft. 6in.) in 2 sections, suction stand agitating jet, spraying nozzle, with numerous discs, and shut off valve.

"SAVE MONEY WITH A MARINO."

CUT THIS OUT AND POST NOW.

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Henry Berry & Co. Pty. Ltd.

568-580 Collins Street - - Melbourne

DISTRICT AGENTS WANTED.

HENRY BERRY & CO. PTY. LTD., 568 Collins Street, Melb.
Please forward me specifications and all particulars of the Marino Power Spray Plant.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

the International Apple Shippers' Association; Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers.

Messrs. E. H. Lewis & Son Ltd., have excellent facilities for handling quantities of Australian and New Zealand fruits, and enquiries regarding shipping matters should be made to Messrs. F. J. Bennett & Co., in Hobart, Tasmania; F. W. Vear Pty. Ltd., Victoria and South Australia; and the Salisbury's Foundry Co., Launceston.

Mr. R. McEnnally carries on a progressive business at the Sydney Municipal Markets. He has watched with interest the development of the fruit and produce industry from its pioneering stages in the old Bathurst-street Markets some 40 years ago. Bulk supplies of all classes of fruit are drawn from N.S.W., interstate and Tasmania. Mr. McEnnally specialises in all classes of citrus and deciduous fruit, and guarantees best results. His Tasmanian shipping No. is 73.

FREIGHT ON EXPORT FRUIT.

At a big meeting of fruitgrowers held at Cygnet in September, a resolution was carried urging the vital necessity for a reduction in freight for the next export season.

"Black Leaf 40"

Death to Aphis (Plant Lice) and Other Insects

Aphis and other insects are common enemies of the orchardist and gardener. Protect your trees, vines and plants with "Black Leaf 40."

"Black Leaf 40" has the endorsement of Agricultural Colleges, Experiment stations and orchardists. It is the World's leading aphis specific. It also kills the young larvae of many chewing insects when sprayed upon them so as to wet their bodies.

In the Orchard and Garden

"Black Leaf 40" is recommended for killing wooly aphis, apple aphis, peach aphis, aphis on roses, other flowers and vegetables, mussel scale (young), Harlequin fruit bug, holy or cross bug, oleander scale (young), San Jose scale (young), red scale (young), red mites (Summer), rutherglen bug, pear and cherry slug, thrip, fine scale (young), pea mite.

In the Poultry Yard

Paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" just before the birds go to roost. Body-lice will be destroyed while the flock roosts. To help prevent mites from attacking fowls, tie or tack a piece of heavy cloth around ends of roosts and roost supports and saturate with "Black Leaf 40;" spray inside of house with "Black Leaf 40," three tablespoonsful to a gallon of water to which soap has been added.

Kills By Contact and By Fumes

"Black Leaf 40" has a dual action. It kills plant insects both by fumes and by contact. This double-killing action makes "Black Leaf 40" unusually effective in insect control.

Paint Roosts . . . Kill Poultry Lice

Poultrymen find that if they paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" the lice on the birds are killed. The heat from the birds' bodies releases fumes which destroy lice, as the flock roosts on perches.

Genuine "Black Leaf 40"

"Black Leaf 40" is registered by us in Australia and New Zealand as a Trade-Mark and Brand. Users are familiar with the red labelled packages and the black leaf design prominently displayed thereon. Beware of imitations. Insist upon genuine "Black Leaf 40," made only by Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation.

Distributed in Australia by Neptune Oil Company, Melbourne, and by Producers' Cooperative Distributing Society, Sidney

MANUFACTURED BY
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
(Incorporated)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, U.S.A.

Poultry Notes.

This Rhode Island White hen, owned by the Vi-Mai Stud Farm, Balwyn, Vic., won first and special in this variety at the Melbourne Royal Show.

MASH FOR CHICKS.

"M.T." (Oakleigh) writes:—

Ques.—Could you advise me if the following is a good mash for chicks, wet or dry? First 3 weeks: Equal parts bran, maizemeal, oatmeal, wheatmeal, 10 per cent. powdered milk with fine grit and powdered charcoal added. After 3 weeks: 40 bran, 20 pollard, 10 oatmeal, 10 wheatmeal, 10 maizemeal, 10 powdered milk with fine grit and powdered charcoal added. If the above is not suitable, please give me a good ration.

Ans.—I would suggest that the mash mentioned for the first three weeks would be better if you increased the bran to 2 parts, with 1 part wheatmeal, ½ part maizemeal and ½ part oaten meal with 10 per cent. dried buttermilk added, and add, as you suggest, fine grit and powdered charcoal. The addition of 2 per cent. bonemeal would also be beneficial.

In the other mash, for chickens three weeks old and over, the bran could also be increased from 40 to 50 parts, reducing the pollard to 10. The oaten meal reduced to 5; the wheatmeal increased from 10 to 15, and the maizemeal 5, with 10 parts powdered milk, 4 parts bonemeal and one part powdered charcoal, with fine grit added.

I have suggested increasing the wheatmeal and reducing the pollard because of the difficulty at the present time in obtaining a valuable sample of pollard. If really good pollard is available, it could be fed, but I think you will find the meals better and in order to increase them, it would be necessary for you also to increase the quantity of bran.

Various chicken mashes have been used by different breeders with equal success, and it often resolves itself into a matter of food samples and prices obtainable in your particular locality.

The chicken mixture used at the Werribee Research Farm and previously given in this paper has been found an excellent mixture for chickens either as a dry or wet mash.

FEEDING GREENSTUFF.

"Beginner" (Bayswater), writes:

Ques. 1.—What is the amount of green feed to use if I feed it at midday and after the grain at night?

Ans. 1.—A well heaped kerosene tin full of succulent green feed, such as chopped lucerne, clover or clippings of English grass, can be given to every 100 birds at midday and about half that quantity at night. Of course, the quantities will vary according to the conditions under which the fowls are kept.

Grain Mixture.

Ques. 2.—What is an advisable mixture of grains to use at night in the summer?

Ans. 2.—A good mixture of grains for use at night which can be fed with safety in summer time is (by measure): 3 parts of wheat, 1 part short clipped oats and ½ maize.

Chicks Roosting.

Ques. 3.—What is considered the correct age for chickens to start roosting (Blacks and Whites)?

Ans. 3.—Early perching in chickens should be encouraged as it prevents sweating from crowding. The age at which chicks will learn to perch varies from about two to three months. Light breeds such as White Leghorns usually perch earlier than the heavier varieties.

Cabled reports from London state that Australian eggs are meeting a ready demand on the markets of Great Britain. Very favorable comments have been made by importers on the quality of consignments landed to date. Price realisations were as follows:—13 lb. packs 11/6 per long hundred (10 doz.); 14 lb. packs 12/- per long hundred; 15 lb. packs 12/9 per long hundred; 16 lb. packs 13/3 per long hundred; and 17 lb. packs 13/6 to 13/9 per long hundred.

EGG Yield Doubled and Birds Won Prizes

Mr. Wrench, of Bathurst, is a successful exhibitor at Poultry Shows, and in the following letter testifies to the value of Karswood Poultry Spice, not only for keeping his birds in show condition, but also for increasing their egg yield.

Bathurst,
September 24, 1931.

I have 4 breeds, Minorcas, Black Orpingtons, Rhode Islands and Anconas. I have won 2 first and 2 seconds at recent Poultry Shows. I cannot speak too highly of Karswood. **It has doubled my egg yield,** and all my birds are admired wherever shown. I have eggs all through the winter and my fowls keep so healthy.

(Sgd.) E. Wrench.

Supplies.—Karswood Poultry Spice is obtainable from all wholesalers and produce merchants in the following packings:—¼ lb. and 1 lb. packets; 7 lb., 14 lb. and 28 lb. tins.

KARSWOOD
POULTRY SPICE
Increases egg-production without forcing.

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Trade

Market Notes and News — Prices, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, EXPORTERS.

Advertising in this Journal.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney:

CITY FRUIT MARKETS.

Associated Growers' Selling Agency Ltd.
Bryant, J. W.
Chilton, F.
Clutten, E. J.
Fruiterers' Supply Company.
Griffiths Fruit Supply Ltd.
Greentree, H. J.
Hop Lee & Co. Ltd.
Kennett, F. C.
Lockart, H. C.
Morriss, J. W.
Moss, J., & Sons.
Musgrove, W., & Son.
McEnally, R.
Picone, Frank.
Rogers, F. H. G.
Slater, Jas.
Schuster, A. E.
Smith, L.
Stubbs, J.
Sunnyside Orchards Ltd.
Threlfo, P. W.
Turnbull, W. E.
Waddell, A. W.
Ward & Felton.
Young, Frank.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne:

Bell, Banson Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Cave, F., & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Davis, J., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Frankel, H. & S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Lister, G., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Lucas, D. S., 132 Franklin Street, Melbourne.
Millis, A., & Sons, Wholesale Fruit Market.
McLean, N. N., Pty. Ltd.
Mumford, J. G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Pang & Co. Ltd., H. Louey, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Patrikeos, P. A., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Pitt, A. E.
Producers' Dist. Society, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Ross, J. W., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Sang Goon & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Silbert, Sharp & Davies, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Stott & Sons, T., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tong, W. S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Vear, F. W., Pty. Ltd.
Wade, H. M., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wilson, H., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, R. A., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, Young & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Woolf, G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Assn., J. D. Fraser, Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne.
Young, J. H., & Co. Pty., Wholesale Fruit Market.

Brisbane: **QUEENSLAND.**

Barr, A. S., Fruit Exchange.
Bennett, F. J., & Co., cr. Elizabeth and Collins Sts., Hobart.
Cooksley & Co., Fruit Exchange.
Geeves, H. V., Fruit Exchange.
Robsons Ltd., Fruit Exchange.
Winters, E.

Hobart: **TASMANIA.**

Eric Burgess Pty. Ltd., 88 Collins Street, Hobart.
E. R. Cottier Pty. Ltd., Temple Place, Macquarie Street.
Jones, H., Co. Ltd., Fruit Exporters.
Peacock, W. D., & Co., Fruit Exporters, and at London.

Launceston:

Bender & Co. Pty. Ltd., 100 Elizabeth Street.

Dunedin: **NEW ZEALAND.**

Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Ltd.

London: **GREAT BRITAIN.**

Monro, Geo., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Port of London (Capt. A. W. Pearse, 10 Bligh St., Sydney).
Poupart, T. J., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Ridley, Houlding & Co., Covent Garden.
White & Son Ltd., London Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields, E.1.

Manchester:

The Port of Manchester Rep., W. J. Wade, 8 Bridge Street, Sydney.

Bremen: **GERMANY.**

Fruchthandel, Gesellschaft.

Hamburg:

Astheimer, P. H., & Son, Fruchthof.
Gustav Bey, Hamburg.
Int. Fruit Import Gesellschaft.
Lutten, J. H., & Sohn, Hamburg.
Stier, Aug., Fruchthof.
Timm & Gerstenkorn.

SYDNEY MARKET.

Month of September.

WEATHER CONDITIONS during September interfered to a large extent with the marketing of all fruits. The rainfall for the month was the heaviest on record since 1879.

Navels.—Considering weather conditions consignments were fairly consistent, and when the market was lightly supplied, the decreased demand due to rain prevented prices moving up. In consequence, values remained fairly stable right throughout the month. Reports from the various centres indicated that there is still a fair quantity of Navels yet to be marketed, and it appears that this variety will be on our market later than is usually the case. Most of the fruit is now opening up in only fair condition, and from now on consumption will be confined to the retail trade as shippers will not risk the condition.

Common Oranges.—There was a slightly improved de-

F. CHILTON
ESTABLISHED 1894
FRUIT COMMISSION AGENT
Licensed under Farm Produce Agents Act
Highest Market Prices — Prompt Returns — Reliable Advice
Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables, "CHILTONS"
References :— Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney and Growers throughout Australia
CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

mand for Common Oranges confined mainly to sizes 96 to 138, and these sold well throughout the period. Small fruit was in over-supply and could only be moved at low rates.

Valencias.—Came on to the market in the early part of the month and have been increasing in quantity since. There has been little demand from retailers for this variety, but shippers have been operating for the New Zealand market, while fair shipments have been sent to Canada and the East. It is already noticeable that sizes are running small, and unless the recent rain fills out the fruit, values must be affected by the preponderance of the small sizes.

Lemons were in light supply right throughout the period. The demand was not good as far as retailers were concerned, but shippers were buying steadily for dispatch overseas, and this held prices steady The demand by factories for peel Lemons was also good at satisfactory values.

Grape Fruit.—Supplies fell off during the month, and values moved up. Enquiry for this variety is not large, and from the estimates to hand of the crop yet to be marketed, there should be no trouble in filling requirements.

General.—Despite the low values ruling in New Zealand, shipments were heavy right throughout the month and this undoubtedly helped to hold up values on the Sydney market.

Shipments of Valencias and Lemons, also went forward to Canada by the "Niagara" on September 15, while the "Stassfurt" took a total of 5,348 cases of Valencias, of which 5,294 were consigned to the United Kingdom, and 154 cases to Rotterdam.

Most of these Valencias were of small sizes that are suitable for the English market, and which are not worth much on our local markets. Of the quantity shipped, 2,211 were from the M.I.A., while 3,137 were from the coastal districts, mainly Gosford.

It is interesting to note that the fruit from the Gosford Packing House was insured against all risks, including deterioration. It is only recently that this class of risk has been entertained by the insurance companies here, although it is common practice in the U.S.A. The first shipment to be insured was to Canada and arrived there in first-class condition, without any claim, and the "Stassfurt" was the second. The conditions laid down by the insurance company are that the fruit must be carefully clipped, handled and packed and must be treated with a preservative process, while a certificate that the fruit was in sound order and fit for export at time of shipment is also necessary. The premium is the same as that for meat. Provided that the fruit is picked at the right time and receives the necessary careful treatment, there seems to be no reason why Oranges should not be a better proposition than meat, which is admitted to be a hazardous one from the insurance point of view, and if the shipments of Oranges continue to turn out successfully, a lower rate of premium can be expected.

As the problem of export of citrus fruit must be seriously gone into in the very near future, the possibility of insuring against all risks should help in the solving of it.

There is no reason why our fruit should not be as carefully handled and as well packed as the Americans who have been getting the benefit of this insurance for some years.

Further orders are now in from Canada for shipment by the "Aorangi" on October 13, and as a proportion of these are repeat orders, the buyers must be satisfied with the quality of the fruit being sent over.—P. S. Macdermott.

New South Wales.

Sydney (26/9/32).—Tas. Apples: Crofton, 5/- to 12/-; Demo., 6/- to 12/-; Del., 5/- to 13/-; French Crab, 3/6 to 9/-; G. Smith, 5/6 to 15/-; R. Beauty, 6/- to 10/-; Scarlet P., 3/6 to 9/-; Sturmer P., 3/6 to 7/-; W.A. Apples: G. Smith, 15/- to 18/-; Yates, 10/-; N.S.W. Rome Beauty, 10/- to 13/-; Pears: Josephine (Vic.), 7/- to 13/-; Packham's T. (Tas. and Vic.), 7/- to 13/-; W. Cole (Tas.), 6/- to 12/-; W. Nelis (Tas. and Vic.), 7/- to 12/-; Bananas: N.S.W. and Q'ld nines and eights 16/- to 18/- (well colored to 20/-); sevens, 13/- to 15/-; sixes, 6/- to 12/-, few higher. Citrus: Lemons (local), 4/- to 8/- per gin case; (inland) cured fruit in Canadian cases from local and inland sources to 10/-; Navels: (local), 4/6 to 8/- gin case; (inland), 4/6 to 8/- Canadian case; extra choice fruit in counts 113 to 175 to 9/-; Valencias: (local), 3/- to 7/- gin case; (inland), 3/- to 7/- Canadian case; Mandarins: (local), 2/- to 9/- bush. case; (inland), extra special in Canadians, to 10/-; Grapefruit: Marsh's Seedless (standard), 7/- to 10/- bushel; (special), 12/- to 14/- bushel; others, 5/- to 7/- bushel; Oranges, 2/- to 6/- bushel; Loquats: ordinary, 3/- to 5/- half case; Mammoth, 8/- to 10/- half-case; Pineapples, 6/- to 8/- tropical case; few special brands to 9/-; Passionfruit, 4/- to 8/- half-case, few special to 10/-; quality is improving, but inferior fruit is still arriving, and is at 3/- to 4/-; Papaws, 6/- to 8/- tropical case; special colored to 10/-.

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. Turners & Growers, fruit merchants, Auckland, wrote on September 22, as follows:—

New Zealand, the Auckland and Wellington provinces especially, has been drawing large quantities of citrus fruits from New South Wales this season, the average shipment to Auckland being about 3,000 cases per week since the beginning of June. The principal lines imported have been Navel Oranges and Mandarins, the majority of the Navels coming from the Griffith Packing House in the Murrumbidgee area and Mandarins from

GROWERS!
Consign your Fruit to :—
JAMES SLATER
21 City Markets, Sydney
Postal Address: Box 36, Haymarket P.O., Sydney.
Established 1882.
Bank Reference: Commercial Banking Co., of Sydney, Haymarket.
Specialist in Strawberries and all other Choice Fruits.
All Victorian Fruits and Nuts handled to best advantage on the Sydney Market.
Shipping No. 19 88 Vic. & Tas.
See Paragraph, Page 209.
Stencils, Advice Notes, etc., on Application.

F. Chilton, Established 1894.
Fruit Commission Agent,
Licensed Under Farm Produce Agents' Act.
Highest Market Prices, Prompt Returns, Reliable Advice.
Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables—
"Chiltons."
City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

FRUITGROWERS!
For Satisfactory Results, Send Your Fruit to
F. H. G. Rogers
Fruit Selling Expert,
Municipal Markets, Sydney.
Shipping No. 83. Established 1900.

BANANA GROWERS—**For Top Market Prices, Consign Your Fruit to**
Hop Lee & Co. Ltd.
Licensed Farm Produce Agents,
8-9 Municipal Buildings,
Ultimo Road, Sydney, N.S.W.
Opposite City Fruit Markets.
Forwarding Number 25.

SUNNYSIDE ORCHARDS LTD.
Fruitgrowers and General Distributors
47 City Markets, Hay Street, Sydney
Consignments to Our Care Expertly Attended to.
References.—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney; Batlow, N.S.W.
Phone M 3228.

J. Moss & Sons
Fruit Merchants,
Municipal Markets, Sydney and Melbourne.
Importers and Exporters.
Expert Salesmen and Distributors.
Telephone City 3643.
Once a Client, Always One.

R. McEnnally
Licensed Farm Produce Agent,
Information and A/c Sales Promptly.
CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.
References All Growers Throughout Australia.
Phone: M 8045. Private: J 4401

FRUITGROWERS, PLEASE NOTE!
J. W. Morriss, **Licensed Fruit and Produce Agent,**
Municipal Markets, Sydney. Established 20 Years.
Modern Salesmanship, Reliable and Free Advice, and Prompt Returns.
References—Commonwealth Bank of Aust.
Once a Trial—Continuous Satisfaction.

FRUITGROWERS— Established 1904.
Ward & Felton, **Licensed Farm Produce Agents,**
City Markets, Sydney, Offer You
Expert Salesmanship, Dependable Advice, Prompt Returns, and a Cheque that is not a "Boomerang."
One Consignment—Long Attachment.
Phones MA 2810 and UJ 3827 (after 7 p.m.).

J. Stubbs, **Fruit Merchant and Citrus Specialist,**
Municipal Markets, Sydney.
We dispose of large consignments of Growers' Products. If you are not already consigning to me, I solicit a share of your patronage.
Quick Results and Prompt Payments are Our Business Methods. Telephone MA 1758.

FRUIT CASES —
Griffiths Fruit Supply Ltd.
Municipal Fruit Markets, Hay Street, Sydney.
Canadian Cases Made up and in Shooks.
Gin Bushels, 1/- each.
All Other Kinds Fruit Cases in Stock.
Telephone MA 4826.

Associated Growers' Selling Agency Ltd.
Licensed Farm Produce Agents.
N.S.W. FRUIT EXCHANGE, BATHURST STREET SYDNEY, and CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS.
Manager: BRUCE R. SMITH.
Reliable Service, Prompt Advice and Returns.
Highest Ruling Rates.
References: Union Bank of Australia, 377 George St., Sydney, and Growers.

Telephone MA 3846. **Established 1900.**
W. Musgrove & Son, **Licensed Farm Produce Agents,**
8 City Fruit Markets, Sydney.
Reference—Bank New South Wales, Haymarket.
Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.
You will be Satisfied by Giving us a Trial.
Forwarding Numbers:
Tasmania, Victoria, S. Australia, **No. 53.**
Queensland, Northern Rivers, **No. 18.**

Fruiterers' Supply Co., **Licensed Farm Produce**
City Municipal Fruit Markets, Sydney.
Reference—E.S.&A. Bank Ltd., Haymarket
Fruit and Vegetable Commission Agents,
Also Contractors to Suburban and Country Chain Stores.
We Solicit portion of your Consignments.
Prompt Returns Immediately on Completion of Sales.
Well established business in an advantageous position in the Market.

the coastal districts near Sydney. The quality of the fruit has been very satisfactory, despite the fact that storms and frosts affected a large number of orchards. During the last two weeks shipments of Mandarins have arrived in rather bad condition; this has adversely affected prices, but up till the end of August, practically every shipment arrived in good order.

Moderate quantities of Pineapples are coming from Queensland via Sydney, and these supply the period between the island crops, which are marketed from November to February.

Vegetables.—There is a tremendous glut of vegetables in Auckland this year, especially fine quality Cauliflower and Cabbage selling at from 2/- to 2/6 per large sack. Root vegetables, including Swedes, Carrots, are also cheap, and only moderate prices ruling for celery, spinach and similar lines. The vegetable market has been greatly affected by the fact that private people have raised vegetables this year on account of the financial situation and unemployment, and in addition, various local bodies have been employing men under the Government scheme growing vegetables on public properties wherever possible.

New Zealand has experienced a successful export season for Apples and Pears, the largest quantity having been sent away this year in the records of New Zealand export.

Auckland.—Messrs. Radley & Co. Ltd., fruit auctioneers, Auckland, N.Z., advise under date September 22: There is little doubt now that there is a much better feeling towards Empire trading since the Ottawa Conference, and one can be much more hopeful as to the future.

Although prices for citrus fruits have been on the low side this season, it has really been surprising how they have held as well as they have, bearing in mind the depressed conditions, but there is certainly a more optimistic tone throughout the market, and we believe that this will now be maintained.

We would strongly urge that consignors ship only first grade, good keeping fruit, as if "rubbish" is sent this only keeps the market down, and, with the shipping freight added, means a greater loss to shippers than if the fruit was sold locally.

This firm (cable address "Radley," Auckland), is always ready to give information with regard to market prospects, etc., and to render any further service.

STRICTLY TO ORDERS.

Blacksmith: "Now, Pat, I'm going to bring this horseshoe out of the fire and lay it on the anvil. When I nod my head, hit it hard with a hammer." Pat did . . . and was fired when the blacksmith recovered.

NEW REGISTRATIONS.

Leeton Packing Pty. Ltd., dried fruit packers, merchants, manufacturers, etc. Regd. office, 499 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, Regd. June 28. Capital, £20,000 in £1 shares. Names subscribed to memorandum: Frank Lewis Eagle 1 share, Harold William Parbury 1 share.

Fitzroy Markets Pty. Ltd. Regd June 25. Capital: £2,000 in £1 shares. Names subscribed to memorandum: Sydney Leonard Hall 1 share; Joyce Hawley 1 share. Directors: Iliffe Gordon Anderson and William Stawell.

Brooke's Lemnos Ltd. Regd. office, Whiteman-street, South Melbourne. Regd. July 5. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers, dealers in and exporters of food products carried on under the style of C. M. Brooke and Sons. Capital, £100,000 in £1 shares. Names subscribed to memorandum: Henry Kaiapoi Brooke 1 share, Charles Stevens Brooke 1 share, Bernard Verrell Heath 1 share, Richard Ernest Lowday 1 share, Leopold James Nicoll 1 share, Alfred Fewsdale Brooke and Reginald Siddall Brooke are also directors.

Milne Gibson Australian Fruits Products Pty. Ltd. Regd. September 19. Capital: £20,000 in £1 shares. Names subscribed to memorandum: Albert Henshall 1 share, Alexander Henry Merrie 1 share.

Curdies River Lime Co. Pty. Ltd. Regd. September 16. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Curdies River Lime Co. Capital, £20,000 in £1 shares. Names subscribed to memorandum: Roy Ivey 1 share, Walter Stewart McColl 1 share, John Christensen 1 share. William Jonathan Nicol and Henry Andrew Youlden are also directors.

Essendon Markets Pty. Ltd. Regd. office, 146 Queen-street, Melbourne. Regd. September 2. Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares. Names subscribed to memorandum: Edgar Loftus Meek 83 shares, Henry Linacre Bell Towers 83 shares, Louis Sluice 83 shares.

Hardy's Weed Killer Pty. Ltd. Regd. September 5. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Names subscribed to memorandum: Percy Alexander Hardy 1 share, Horace Roy Lethlean 1 share.

Tennyson Fruit Supply (Alexander Hugh Watson), wholesale and retail fruit and vegetable, Pall Mall, Bendigo. Com. August 1. Regd. August 23.

Hassett (E.) & Sons (Edward Hassett), agricultural and general machinery merchants, 626 Bourke-street, Melbourne. Com. August 1. Regd. August 18.

OFF COLOR.

Rastus: "What's the matter, Mose, you look so mad?"
Mose: "Who wouldn't be? Dat doctah what operated on me sewed me up with white thread."

MACDERMOTT AND SHEEDY

Licensed Farm Produce Agents

City Municipal Markets, SYDNEY. - **Postal Address: P.O. Box 75, Haymarket.**

Efficient and Prompt Service, Reliable Advice

Forwarding Numbers:— Tasmania; Victoria. South Australia **No. 63.** Queensland - - - - - **No. 61.**

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PHONE: MA. 1363 Telegraphic Address—"Citrus" Sydney.

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FOR TOP MARKET PRICES & PROMPT RETURNS,

CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO

F. C. KENNETT

18 Municipal Markets, Quay Street, SYDNEY.

PHONES: Business M3242; Private UJ3664.

GROWERS! Consign your fruit to

A. E. Schuster

STORE 16, QUAY STREET, CITY MARKETS, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Sound Judgment of Prices.

Prompt Returns - - - - and Reliable Advice.

Bank, Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney (Haymarket).

Stencils on Application.

SHIPPING No. 270. PHONE: MA 4296

FRUIT GROWERS—Seeking Expert Salesmanship, Satisfactory Results and Prompt Returns,

CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO

L. SMITH

Licensed Farm Produce Agents,

Bank References: Commercial Bank, Elizabeth Street, and N.S.W. Fruitgrowers.

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GROWERS,

Send Your Consignments of Fruit and Farm Produce to

Frank Young

Licensed Farm, Fruit and Produce Agent, Municipal Markets, Sydney.

Expert Handling, Salesmanship, and Returns Promptly Executed.

Bank and Growers' References Submitted.

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Licensed Farm and Produce Agent, Municipal Markets, Sydney.

All Consignments of Fruit and Farm Produce Disposed of at Highest Ruling Prices.

Shipments Handled with Expert Care and Attention.

Trial Solicited.

All Necessary Information Supplied on Application.

P. W. Threlfo

Licensed Fruit Merchant and Farm Produce Commission Agent,

CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

We are also exporters of all classes of fruits, and specialise in our Country Order Dept. All information on application.

Best of Bank and Growers' References available.

Send immediately for particulars. Phone MA 4281

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Consign your Fruit and Farm Produce to

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Licensed Fruit and Farm Produce Agents

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Good Returns Guaranteed.

All consignments handled carefully.

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Years of experience in the satisfactory handling of all Fruit and Farm Products.

Growers' Results our Best References.

All information promptly supplied on application.

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Licensed Fruit and Farm Produce Agent

MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.

Years of Experience in the handling and disposal of Fruit and Farm Products have given me the facilities for securing the highest prices prevailing.

Best of Bank and Growers' References available on application.

Custom Solicited, Prompt Returns and careful handling guaranteed.

H. C. LOCKART

Licensed Farm Produce Agent and Fruit and Vegetable Merchant,

City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

Highest Prices Secured.

Growers' and Purchasers' Interests Safeguarded.

Splendid Sale for Tasmanian Apples. Phone M 3280.

Guaranteed by Fidelity Bond of £500.

The Growers' Friend.

H. J. Greentree

Who Pays the Right Price from the Opening to the Close of the Season.

Fruit Merchant, Municipal Markets, Sydney.

Shipping No. 228.

References: Any of our Clients anywhere.

SALES CONDUCTED—under personal supervision of

Frank Picone,

Licensed Farm Produce Agent

CITY FRUIT MARKET, SYDNEY,

Shipping No. 160 Shipping No.

Trial consignment will lead to continued and satisfied Business Relations.

Account Sales Rendered Promptly.

Bank References: Bank of N.S.W., Sydney & Hobart

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney.—Mr. A. E. Schuster, City Markets, Sydney, reports under date September 13 as follows:—All varieties of Apples in better demand at higher prices. This week I have sold ex s.s. "Yarra" at the following rates:—Croftons, 5/- to 11/- case; Demo., 7/- to 12/-; French Crabs, 5/- to 9/-; Scarlets, 4/- to 9/-; Sturmers, 4/6 to 8/-. There is practically no demand for small-sized Apples, which are in very heavy supply. It is desirable that strawboard should be used in the packing of large-sized Sturmers, to minimise bruising. Local citrus fruits in stronger demand, irrigation area Navels bringing up to 10/- for best sizes.

Mr. L. Smith has a well-established business at the Sydney Municipal Markets. He specialises in all class of fruit and farm produce and draws a considerable amount of patronage from N.S.W., as well as interstate and Tasmania. Mr. Smith has considerably stimulated his business returns by special means of securing custom through sources whereby the seller and purchasers alike benefit. "Once a cutomer, always one," is this firm's motto.

Mr. Smith's office at No. 81 City Municipal Markets, is always open for the supplying of any information. All products received from their shipping No. 235 are carefully handled.

Police have been investigating the alleged poisoning of eighty Apple trees and some Grape vines on the property of an orchardist at Balmoral (N.S.W.). Holes with a downward slope were found bored in the Apple trees.

BANANA RIPENING BUSINESS.

Opinion is sharply divided at Bilambil, near Tweed Heads (N.S.W.), regarding the action of the Directors of the Banana Growers' Co-operative Company (N.S.W.), in purchasing a ripening and selling business for £1,500. It is understood that the vendor's original figure was £4,000, which was reduced to £3,000, and subsequently to £1,500, conditional on the vendor's services being retained as manager at £800 per annum.

Meetings of growers at Piggabeen and Tweed Heads had previously endorsed the Director's action.

South Australia.

Adelaide (23/9/32).—Apples (eating), 9/- to 10/- case; (cooking), 7/- to 9/-; Lemons, 7/- to 9/-; Loquats, 8/-; Oranges (Common), 5/- to 6/-; (Blood), 6/-; (Mandarin), 8/- to 10/-; Navel, 7/- to 10/-; (Poorman), 4/-; Passionfruit, 24/-; Pears (eating), 8/-; (cooking), 5/-; Pineapples, 14/- case; Tomatoes, 12/- to 14/- half-case.

INSECT PEST CONTROL.

In a booklet just issued by the Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd., called "Orchard Insect Control," it is pointed out that an outstanding contribution of recent years to the safe and effective control of orchard insects has been the introduction by the Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd. of Gargoyle White Spraying Oil, for use on citrus trees and all varieties of deciduous trees during the leafing period.

This publication, which may be had free of charge by applying to the company, sets out the results of research work carried out by the scientists of the Vacuum Oil Company in conjunction with practical orchardists. In a brief but thorough manner the booklet deals with the control of types of orchard parasites, reinfestation, insect control, general instructions on spraying, the care of the bark, spray pumps, fungi control, and a reliable spray programme.

BROWN ROT AFFECTS APRICOTS.

Brown rot has shown up in a severe form among the Apricots around Shepparton and other places in the Goulburn Valley. Many growers will lose 40 to 60 per cent. of their crop.

BUZACOTT PORTABLE POWER SPRAYER.

Reduction in Price.

Attention is directed to the announcement elsewhere in this issue of reduction in price of the Buzacott Portable Power Sprayer to £97/10/-. This power sprayer is made in four standard sizes. Specifications of same are set out in their advertisement. Further details will be gladly sent on request to the agents in the various States.

The Blarney.

Murphy had been careless in handling the blasting powder in the quarry and Duffy had been deputed to break the news gently to the widow.

"Mrs. Murphy," he said, "isn't it to-day the fellow calls for the weekly payment of Murphy's life insurance?"

"It is," answered Mrs. Murphy.

"Well, now, a word in your ear," said Duffy. "Sure ye can snap your fingers at the fellow to-day."

-LEMONS-
We are the largest Buyers in Australasia
C. M. BROOKE & SONS
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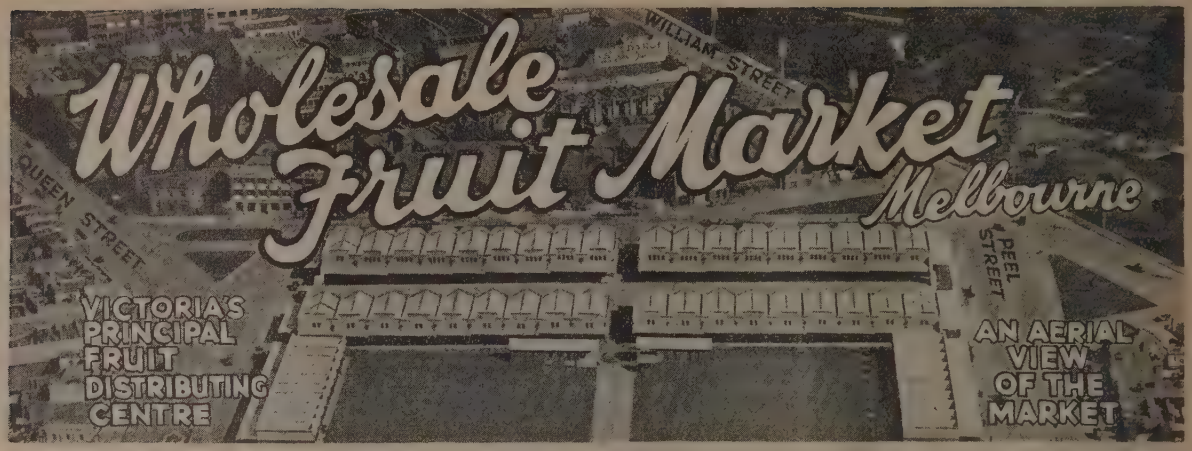
"Fruit World Annual"
Comprehensive review of Australian and New Zealand fruit industry.
"The Fruit World," Box 1944 G.P.O., Melbourne.



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J. DAVIS PTY. LTD., *Fruit Merchants*

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Consignments solicited. One Trial Invited. Best Prices obtained. Prompt Advice and Payment.

Telephone F 3232 Bankers: The National Bank of Australasia, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Silbert, Sharp & Davies
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Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents.
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'Phone F 2287.

G. Lister Pty. Ltd.
Wholesale Fruit Salesmen
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A. Millis & Sons
34 Wholesale Fruit Market
Exporters and Importers
Specialty—Prompt Returns. Cheque every Wednesday.
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Growers Agents and Exporters
Manufacturers of "PLANE" brand Chemical Dusts.

G. Woolf
29-30 Wholesale Fruit Market
Wholesale Fruit Merchant and Commission Agent
Telephone F 5550.

Bell, Banson Pty. Ltd.
Wholesale Fruit Merchants,
20 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melb.
CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SOLICITED.
Telephone: F1023; Private JW2528.
Bankers: E.S. & A. Bank, Market Branch.

D. S. LUCAS, 462 QUEEN STREET and 132 FRANKLIN STREET, MELBOURNE
Fruit and Produce Merchant and General Commission Agent

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Phone: F 4394 Telegrams and Cables: "PAXINOS," Melbourne

F. CAVE & CO. Pty. Ltd. PHONE: F 3930
Telegrams "CAVECOFRUT"
F. CAVE, Managing Director
Wholesale Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents — Exporters of Fresh Fruit
9 Wholesale Fruit Market
Bankers: National Bank Western Branch, Melb.
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J. W. Ross
13 Wholesale Fruit Market
Wholesale Fruit Merchant
Prompt Returns and Sale Notes Daily.
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J. H. Young & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Phone F 2098

(R. Gordon, Managing Director)

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MELBOURNE

Bankers:
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William Street, Melbourne.

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT RETURNS

SHIPPING NO. 48 **"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"**

MELBOURNE'S WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET.

Later Opening Hours Desired.

STATING that Melbourne's wholesale fruit market's opening hours are highly unsatisfactory, a reform committee has been created to effect the desired alteration. It is pointed out that the opening hours are too early—4 a.m. on Saturdays, and 5 a.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Compare this with other markets:—The Brisbane market opens at 8 a.m., Sydney 7 a.m., Adelaide 7 a.m. in summer and 7.30 a.m. in winter. The proposal is that the Melbourne market should open at 7 a.m., from May to October inclusive, and 6 a.m. from November to April inclusive, and that these hours should be made law, as at the present time there are unregulated sales before the official opening hour, some sellers vieing with each other in trying to get an hour or half an hour ahead of the other fellow.

By opening the sales at the later hour it would be possible for fruit from the country to be sold on the same day on which it arrives. At the present time much of the country fruit misses the day's market, as frequently the principal buyers have gone before the fruit is available. By opening at the later hour, the reform committee points out that outward deliveries by rail and road could be more conveniently arranged.

Melbourne's fruit marketing hours have not kept pace with the change over from horse-drawn to motor vehicles.

It is understood that the Melbourne City Markets Committee Council is in full sympathy with the proposed later opening hours of the Queen Victoria Market, Melbourne.

Victoria.

Melbourne (28/9/32).—The following prices are quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria:—Apples (per case): Eating, 6/- to 8/-; special higher; cooking, 5/- to 7/-. Bananas (Queensland), per double case, green, 8's and 9's, 15/- to 17/-; 7's, 13/- to 15/-; 6's, 11/- to 12/-; rust affected lower. Grapefruit, 6/- to 12/- bush. case; special higher. Lemons, 4/- to 7/-, special higher. Mandarins, 3/- to 6/-, few special higher; small unsaleable. Navel Oranges, Vic., 4/- to 8/- case; S. Aus., 6/- to 10/-, few specials higher; Common Oranges, 3/- to 7/-. Val., 6/- to 8/- case. Poorman's Oranges, 4/- to 6/- case. Pineapples (double case), 7/- to 9/-. Passionfruit (half case), 4/- to 9/-; selected fruit higher. Papaws, 7/- to 10/- double case. Cucumbers, Queensland, 10/- to 13/- case; green higher.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia reports sales as follows:—Navel Oranges, average standard Vic., 75-84, 5/-; 96-112, 6/-; 126-168, 7/-, with a few 154-168, 8/-; 182-196, 7/-; selected unwrapped standards, to 9/-; selected S.A. wrapped standards, to 10/- and 11/-, best counts; faulty lower. Common Oranges, average standard grade, to 6/- and 7/-, best counts; selected Mediterranean sweets, to 8/-; a few 9/-. Val., a few average standards, to 7/-; selected Milduras to 9/-. Mandarins, dull, 2/- to 6/-, according to size and condition; few higher. Grapefruit, March's seedless, average standard grade, 8/- to 10/-; selected standard lines, 9/- to 12/-; selected Mildura and Curlwaa higher. Lemons, average standard grade, best counts (180-245), to 7/-; good standards, to 8/-; few selected, 9/-. Poorman's and Pomeloes, dull, few 3/- to 7/-; Seville Oranges, 3/- to 4/-.

RETAIL FRUITERERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE monthly meeting of the Executive of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association was held in the Temperance Hall on September 1, when there was a good attendance of delegates. A letter was received from the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, congratulating this Association on their efforts to have large fruit sold by number instead of by weight; they also offered their support in the matter; the letter was received with appreciation.

Mr. V. Canestra, of Middle Park, was elected to fill the vacancy on the Executive caused by the resignation of Mr. Chitts.

The Vigilance Committee reported that many fruiterers had been detected selling fruit after hours, and the offenders were to be prosecuted.

Many complaints were received of thieving from retailers' vehicles, and the Secretary reported that the City Council officers had been responsible for the arrest and conviction of many offenders.

Comments on the Retail Fruit Trade.

During the last few weeks there has been a slight improvement in the retail fruit trade, principally owing to climatic conditions. The warmer days have created a greater demand for the better class of Oranges, and buyers are more inclined to pay a better price for the better classes of all varieties of fruit.

Navel Oranges are slightly firmer in price, and also eating Apples, but the prices have been almost stationary for other varieties. Pineapples have also been very cheap and quality excellent. There are plenty of cooking Apples on the market for present requirements, also Lemons, but the latter will advance in price as the weather improves.

GRUBBING
WITH A
"DIGGER" WINCH
A Man can uproot more Trees and Stumps in a Day than he would dig out in Ten Days
Thousands in Use
It earns its Famous LOW PRICE in a Few Days
Write for Catalogue
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Consign Your Fruit to

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Wholesale Fruit and Produce Commission Agents,
No. 37 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne.
Branches 141 Little Bourke St. And Victoria Market.
Telephone F 1744.

Consignments of Fruit and Vegetables
Assured Highest Market Rates.

P. A. Patrikeos

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Telephone F 2227.

Sang Goon & Co.

Wholesale Fruit & Banana Merchants & Commission Agents,
56 Wholesale Fruit Market and 327 King St., Melbourne.
Box 1796 G.P.O. Phone F 5427
Growers in all States are invited to send consignments. Highest market values. Prompt returns.

Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents
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Growers can be assured of receiving the very best service and prompt returns.

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Consignments Solicited

Growers—Consign your Fruit to
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN THE TRADE.
Growers Protected By Fidelity Bond.
W. S. TONG
Bankers: UNION BANK, Melbourne.
FRUIT MERCHANTS.
31 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.
'Phones—Store: F 5932; Private: Hawthorn 3155.

H. M. WADE & CO.

Fruit Commission Agents
No. 21 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne
Prompt Advices and Account Sales
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A. E. PITT

Member of Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Vic.
Established 1893.
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Consignments Solicited from all States.
Growers Will Receive Top Market Value and Prompt Returns
Fidelity Bond Guarantee for £1,000.
Reference—E.S. & A. Bank, Elizabeth St. Branch, Melbourne.
Phone: F 5035.

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Fruit, Produce and Commission Agents
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GOOD PRICES ASSURED
CHEQUES SENT DAILY—IMMEDIATELY CONSIGNMENT IS SOLD.

H. & S. FRANKEL

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No. 44, NEW WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE
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Trial Shipments Solicited.

Bankers:
E.S. & A. Bank.
Melbourne & Adelaide.
Highest Prices & Prompt Returns.

38 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne and 243 Franklin Street,

Tomatoes of good quality are arriving from Adelaide, and the prices are moderate for this time of the year. There has been very little demand for Oranges for marmalade this year, but with the prospect of slightly cheaper sugar in the New Year, there should be a revival of jam-making by housewives. We wish the fruitgrowers a more successful year than the last one.

EDW. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary, Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association.

Victoria Market, Melbourne.—The Melbourne City Council Markets Committee has agreed to the requests made by fruitgrowers that the hour for the cessation of growers' sales be extended from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

INTERSTATE STEAMSHIPS SAILINGS.

The following are the names of the steamers and dates of sailings during October and November, from **Melbourne to Sydney:**—"Orungal," October 1; "Manunda," October 4; "Katoomba," October 5; "Ormiston," October 8; "Westralia," October 12; "Canberra," October 15; "Manunda," October 19; "Orungal," October 22; "Katoomba," October 26; "Ormiston," October 29; "Westralia," November 1; "Canberra," November 5; "Manunda," November 9; "Orungal," November 12; "Katoomba," November 14; "Ormiston," November 19; "Westralia," November 23; "Canberra," November 26; "Manunda," November 30. All of the above steamers arrive in Sydney two days after the date mentioned.

Sailings from **Melbourne to Brisbane.**—"Orungal," October 1; "Ormiston," October 8; "Canberra," October 15; "Orungal," October 22; "Ormiston," October 29; "Canberra," November 5; "Orungal," November 19; "Canberra," November 26.

All of the above boats arrive in Brisbane five days after the date of sailing from Melbourne. With the exception of the "Ormiston," all the boats have refrigerated space. The tonnage of the vessels referred to range from 5,000 to 9,500. The agencies for the various steamers are indicated in the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

FARM PRODUCE AGENT'S PROSECUTION.

Melbourne (27/9/32).—At the City Court to-day, Mr. G. Kitts, trading as Hook, Yick & Co., 375 Flinders-lane, and late of 121 Little Bourke-street, Melbourne, was fined £5, with 10/6 costs, for not keeping a trust account in accordance with section 16 of the Act.

Being a Farm Produce Agent, he committed a breach of the regulations, as he received money for the sale of Bananas through the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (Queensland), and did not pay into a trust account, but used the money for business purposes.

Mr. Freeman, P.M., remarked that the unfortunate suppliers had to wait for their money, and he decided on the above fine.

SOUTHERN FRUITGROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

AN EXECUTIVE MEETING of the Southern Victorian Fruitgrowers' Association was held on September 1, at Box Hill. There were present: Messrs. L. Pepperell (President), O. White, W. A. Thiele, W. A. Webb, V. Lawford, G. Fankhauser, and the Secretary, J. W. Aspinall.

Research Compensation Fund.—It was decided to accept the proposals drafted by the Doncaster Fruitgrowers' Association.

Victoria Market.—Correspondence was received from Doncaster E. Burwood, the Town Clerk, Melbourne, and the Markets Superintendent (Mr. Minns). Southern growers favored extending the hours for growers to market their fruit from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

Embargo on Lemons.—The Victorian Central Citrus Association advised that a strong effort was being made to lift the embargo on the importation of citrus fruits. This effort should be resisted. It was decided to request that in the event of the embargo being lifted, a reasonable duty be imposed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. S. Youlden, of Merrigum (V.), who is the representative in the Goulburn Valley for Mr. D. Harvey, was in Melbourne during the Royal Show. Mr. Youlden cultivates over 100 acres of orchard at Merrigum. He anticipates that the soft fruit growers in the Goulburn Valley will have an excellent season, Peaches, particularly the mid-season varieties, and Pullars, all varieties have set well. In fact, he considers some boisterous or hot weather is needed to thin out the crop and aid the stoning period. Prepared Bordeaux has been used very largely this year for curl leaf.

Thrips has affected the Apricot crop to some extent, but not the Peaches.

Large quantities of Ridham's blood and bone dust have been used in the Valley, as much as half a ton to the acre has been applied for canning varieties, and five cwt. to the acre for market varieties.

DRIED TREE FRUITS.

Efforts are being made to bring dried tree fruits under legislative control, as is the case with dried vine fruits. So far this proposal has not found favor with Goulburn Valley growers.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Grown for Sale by

C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd.

Gembrook Nurseries,
EMERALD, VICTORIA

Telephone: Ringwood 171. Catalogue on Application
Inspection Invited

"FRUIT WORLD ANNUAL."

Comprehensive review of Australian and New Zealand fruit industry

"The Fruit World," Box 1944 G.P.O., Melbourne.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members under Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA, the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne

Stand numbers are as indicated in parentheses.

H. M. WADE & CO. (21).
T. STOTT & SONS (26).
H. L. E. LOVETT & CO. (23).
A. E. PITT (14).
J. DAVIS PTY. LTD. (8).
... S. TONG (31).
SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25).
J. G. MUMFORD (35).
GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD. (15).
W. SWEENEY PTY. LTD. (33).
J. W. ROSS (13).
J. H. YOUNG & CO. PTY. LTD. (32).
DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3).
SILBERT, SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17)
A. MILLIS & SONS PTY. LTD. (34).
W. A. WATKINS (5).
P. A. PATRIKEOS (36).
R. RENOF (22).
G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).
R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
J. HYMAN & SON (51).

GROWERS PROTECT YOURSELVES by consigning to members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Correspondence is invited by the Association. J. D. FRASER, Secretary, 422-428 Collins St., Melbourne

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Fruit for Brisbane, leaving Melbourne Noon Saturdays, delivered Brisbane Wharf **8 a.m. Thursdays.** SPECIAL REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

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31 King Street, Melbourne, C.1. Tel. Cent. 8693.

TRAVEL INTERSTATE BY SEA

A VISIT TO THE NEAR EAST.

Impressions of Mr. H. J. Bishop.

Much Damage is Caused by Rough Handling.

THE NEAR EAST was recently visited by Mr. H. J. Bishop (Silbert, Sharp & Bishop Ltd., Adelaide). The "Fruit World" invited Mr. Bishop to state, for the benefit of readers, some of his impressions. In reply, Mr. Bishop writes as follows:—

The following is a resume of impressions gained by my short visit to the Dutch East Indies, Singapore, and Colombo, recently.

The visit was not a business one, but being interested in fruit and export of fruit, and opening up markets, I gave some attention to conditions throughout.

Leaving Adelaide during June, I made enquiries respecting stowage and refrigeration of fruit for the ports mentioned. At Melbourne I had a full opportunity of inspecting refrigerating holds. The fruit was being handled with care by stevedores under supervision of ships' officers, but as I then pointed out, I do not consider the method of stowage was conducive to good outturn and refrigeration. Thin imported laths only are used as dunnage for providing ventilation, and the fruit is stacked "en bloc" and without any uniformity in stacking, which would assist to provide passages of air. It is usual with international export that after approximately 5 tiers of cases are stacked in the hold, dunnage several inches thick be provided, and also that vertical spaces be regularly provided for ventilation and escape of gases and hot air. There is no attempt to do this, and it says much for the engineers in charge that the out-turn is even moderately satisfactory.

The writer had opportunities of studying temperature log, and must congratulate the engineers on the evenness of temperatures throughout.

At Sydney I saw some fruit for a Chinese steamer then loading being very roughly handled, but the way fruit was handled by the vessel on which I was travelling was reasonably careful and satisfactory.

On arrival at Macassar, I examined fruit in the godown. The fruit was carefully handled by the ship, but cases of Apples were stacked in tiers with the bulge or bow of tops and bottoms carrying the weight, instead of stacking flat sides of cases.

At Samarang I left the ship to journey inland through Java, and there I saw slings of fruit being discharged into lighters by the simple expedient of hoisting one side of the sling from under the contents (24 cases). This resulted in the fruit being very roughly tipped into any sort of heap on floor of lighter. This treatment was enough to make a fruit man's blood boil, and steps should be taken by all fruit associations and exporters to stop same, and it should be made penal for any carrier to similarly handle fruit entrusted to them for export.

I rejoined the vessel again at Batavia, but did not see any fruit there discharged. I saw some Apples (otherwise in good condition) so badly bruised that they were nearly worthless. I did not see any fruit discharged at Singapore, but examined many consignments there, and the outstanding feature was the amount of damage resulting from bruising. The result of this was very apparent when the fruit was tabled at hotels, and the damage so resulting makes satisfactory export an impossibility.

It is positively necessary that the fruit be handled with a great deal more care, otherwise there is no hope of supplying these or other markets regularly and profitably.

From observations, quite superficial, I admit, I cannot see that either the Dutch Indies or Malaya can become purchasers of any large quantities of our fruits under present conditions existing there. Rubber is not worth collecting; copra, tin, coffee, sugar, and nearly all primary products are so difficult to sell and so low in value, that no profit is possible. The natives have very little chance of purchasing anything more than the very barest necessities to enable them to live, and the incomes

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The Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Limited, Dunedin

Personal supervision of every consignment.

Cheques posted promptly.

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of wealthier Europeans and Chinese are also much reduced. At Singapore Municipal Markets prices for all commodities are publicly posted up. Prices of both American and Australian Navel Oranges of good average size were 2/- per dozen. Australian Apples 4d. to 6d. per lb., according to quality. Potatoes and Onions 1½d. lb., and vegetables generally sold at such reasonable prices that it is apparent that all wastage must be eliminated.

During my stay at Singapore (10 days), I made many enquiries respecting packing, quality, and preferment of American against Australian fresh fruits, and I found there is a general desire to purchase our goods. Although at present American pack, varieties, and get-up are generally favored, the excellence of Australian flavor and quality are causing more enquiries, and it is gratifying to see the increased exports from Australia.

I cannot see that the expense of an appointed Trade Commissioner either in Java or Malaya is at present warranted. With more regular freights obtainable it becomes vitally necessary that the selection and packing of our fruits must have our best attention, and that when delivered to vessels for transport, supervision ensuring more careful handling until in clients' stores is essential. I say unhesitatingly that the more damage results from rough handling, than is caused by all other causes together. One can hardly imagine the losses now occurring through this. As conditions improve, our exports will increase, providing we give honest value, honest packing, and ensure proper care in delivery of goods.

VICTORIAN FRUIT CROPS.

Good Setting Promised.

The following report on Victorian fruit crops was issued by the Department of Agriculture during September.

Reports from all districts indicate that there is every promise of a good setting of deciduous fruits of all kinds next season. Early flowering stone fruit trees are in full blossom. The slight frosts experienced in the latter part of the mouth did no damage to the flowers of the stone fruit trees.

Growers in districts which were affected with San Jose scale have sprayed thoroughly to eradicate this pest.

Reports from the citrus districts state that the Valencia Orange crop is about 80 to 85 per cent. of normal.

Ploughing has been in progress. In the irrigation areas there has been more rain than usual, and the August watering has been largely avoided. Active steps have been taken for protection against black spot and most Sultana blocks have been swabbed with acid iron sulphate solution. If spring frosts are escaped there seems every reason to expect a good grape season.

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ORCHARD FRUIT SUPPLIES CO.
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This Company owns five Retail Fruit Shops as well as running a substantial Wholesale and Country trade, and can get you the best possible prices for your fruit.

Prompt advices and returns.

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.. **Address: Box 223, Rockhampton. 'Phone 1584.** ..

VICTORIAN IRRIGATION SETTLEMENTS.

The Menace of Seepage.

The Northern Irrigators' Defence League, is vigorously protesting against the proposal to transfer control of Closer Settlement blocks in irrigation areas from the Water Commission to the Closer Settlement Board.

It was resolved that in view of the disastrous result caused by seepage and salt troubles to citrus-growers in Ramawm and other irrigation areas, the Water Commission be urged to appoint the highest qualified officer procurable to a full-time post for the purpose of alleviating the trouble.

Colonel Rankin was elected President, Messrs. A. W. H. White and R. J. V. Foote, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. J. J. Desmond, Secretary and Treasurer.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

At the special request of Mr. T. E. Butler, Melbourne, two Tasmanians, Messrs. F. Page and A. J. Shield, of Huonville, recently visited Victoria as his guests, and he accompanied them to various districts, including the Mornington Peninsula, Wantirna, Pakenham and Harcourt, where demonstrations were given with a new and successful method of refurnishing fruit trees. Chisel holes are made in the trees, and specially pointed scions are inserted, the work being done with surprising speed and on an economic basis.

Much appreciation was expressed for Mr. Butler's action in arranging for these valued demonstrations.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

Method of Sowing.

TO ENSURE EVEN DISTRIBUTION, tobacco seed should not be sown without addition to its bulk, states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. A simple method is to use two buckets, one of which should be about one-third filled with fine ashes. Place a thin layer of ashes in the empty bucket, and sprinkle as evenly as possible a pinch of seed over it; add another layer of ashes, and mix well. Repeat the process until the quantity of seed it is desired to sow is used up, together with the ashes, and then mix again with the hands.

The early morning will probably be found the best time to sow the seed, before the wind becomes troublesome. It is inadvisable to sow with a strong wind prevailing, if it can possibly be avoided, as the seed is so light that it will be blown away. The mixture of ashes and seed should be distributed over the bed as evenly as possible; the color will be found a guide as to evenness. The seed should not be raked in, but after sowing the bed should be gently firmed all over with a piece of flat board. Then lightly water the bed several times with a can that has a fine rose. Do not put on so much at one time that it will run in a small stream, but moisten the bed thoroughly.

If the soil is inclined to pack after sowing, scatter over the bed very lightly some fine, well-rotted horse manure. If it is anticipated that the soil is likely to pack in this way, the manure should be incorporated in the bed before sowing.

QUEENSLAND.

Levy on Pineapples—Cased Bananas Bring Better Price—Farm Produce Agents Act to be Tightened.

Gympie, 17/9/32.

Welcome rain has fallen. The extreme dryness previously resulted in a noticeable decrease in the size and numbers of Bananas and a very light crop of French beans, whilst the Passionfruit vines wilted considerably.

During the month, two local agricultural shows were held, at which the displays of vegetables were excellent: at Imbil the champion cauliflower weighed 49 lbs., with the roots on, and the second prize weighed 46 without, whilst there were numbers that weighed up to 40 lbs.: the display showed what can be done in this fertile district, even without rain.

Pineapple displays are fast replacing the wonderful displays we used to have of Bananas, the latter suffering from disease attacks, principally rust, which is the result of thrips infestation.

At Pomona Show the fruit display was a main feature, the district competition was won by the Pomona Association, with a strikingly effective display: the cased and bunch Bananas, as well as the canning Pines, were excellent. Citrus fruits, which are now being much more cultivated, were a splendid example of what the district can grow. Southern experts considered them quite up to the quality and standard of southern grown. Cape Gooseberries, Mulberries, Loquats, Pomegranates, and other fruits went to make up an exceedingly meritorious display. Mr. E. J. Coghlan representing the C.O.D., was in charge of an exhibit of Bananas cased under the new system and ripened scientifically.

Regulations have been issued empowering the C.O.D. to levy on all Pineapples marketed for the year ending August 19, 1933. They differ somewhat from the previous regulations in that arrangements are now made with the railways to collect the levy on behalf of the C.O.D. on consignments in Queensland, with the exception of those from Townsville, Rockhampton and Brisbane, the rates being 1d. per case on factory prices and 1/4 per ton on all consigned in Queensland to other than a factory.

Bananas in Cases.

The satisfactory prices being realised on the Brisbane market for cased Bananas in preference to the bunch, have resulted in growers concentrating thereon.

A syndicate of Banana growers here has completed arrangements with the Forestry Department for the experimental planting of 20 acres at Cooloola (Tin Can Bay), if successful, the syndicate is to be granted 500 acres. It is expected that planting will be done during early December. Experiments with several fertilisers will be carried out: the Agricultural Department is ably assisting.

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The Banana Protection Board held its regular meeting on September 8, Messrs. G. Williams and Veitch (Government representatives) and Mr. A. E. Maher (growers' representative) being present. It is recorded that so far approximately 360,000 suckers will be planted this season, the majority being in the Eumundi-Yandina district. During the month agents reported that 6,960 cases had been submitted for inspection, 1,838 were examined, 63 being condemned, and 381 reduced in grade.

The loading at Gympie was rapidly decreasing, only 4,183 cases had been consigned during July this year, whereas in 1931 there were 11,360 cases railed. The officers were diligently eradicating abandoned plantations; late frosts had also checked the growth of the low-lying plantations. From the tenor of the meeting it seems that the abnormally dry condition existing in Queensland will be responsible for a decline in production, as well as the marketing of poor quality fruit.

Farm Produce Agents Act Amendment.

In the Legislative Assembly now sitting, the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. F. W. Bulcock) introduced a bill to amend the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1917-1928, in certain particulars. The bill contains three main provisions to tighten up the Acts and afford a greater measure of protection to primary producers in the disposal of their produce through commission agents. It is proposed to cause agents handling farm produce to take out a bond up to £1,000. Another clause will prevent persons carrying on ostensibly as merchants, but who do not accept the risk in quoting the producer a price for his product. Power will be given by the bill for the Minister to review the whole question of commission charges made by agents, and fix these charges on a fair and equitable basis. The Minister stated: "The rate to-day is 10 per cent., with the exception of Bananas in respect of which it is 7½ per cent. It seems to me—and this view is shared, I believe, by all the people who are engaged in primary production—that the present commission rate of 10 per cent. is altogether too high—I am proposing to give the farmer that relief. If our primary producers are to remain solvent, it is necessary that the agents should make some contribution to their solvency."

BRISBANE FRUIT MERCHANT DROWNED.

Regret is expressed in fruit trade circles because of the death of Mr. C. H. Arkell, a well-known fruit agent of the Brisbane Fruit Exchange, who was recently found drowned. The deceased had been on a fishing excursion, and it is believed that he accidentally fell into the water.

Queensland.

Brisbane (23/9/32).—Special local Passionfruit, best, 10/- to 12/- case; other grades, 3/- to 5/-; Custard Apples, 1/6 to 3/6; special, 5/-; smoothleaf Pineapples, 3/- to 5/-; Ripleys, local, best 5/- to 8/-; local Papaws, best, colored 4/-, green 1/- to 3/-; local Loquats, 2/- to 3/-; Queensland citrus fruits: Navels, best, 10/- to 12/-; small Navels, 5/- to 7/-; Val. Oranges, 3/- to 7/-; Common Oranges, best 4/- to 7/-, small 3/-; Mandarins, Glens, best 9/- to 14/-, others 3/- to 7/-; Emperors, best 8/- to 11/-, small 3/- to 6/-; Scarlet, best 7/- to 11/-, small 3/- to 6/-; Waratahs, 5/- to 9/-; Kings, 5/- to 8/-; Ellendale, 3/- to 7/-; Feutrells, 4/- to 8/-; Joppa, 4/- to 7/-; local Lemons, 3/- to 5/-; Grapefruit, 2/- to 3/6; Oranges, Benyenda Val., 7/- to 8/6; Southern Mandarins, Emperors, large 7/- to 9/-, small 3/- to 5/-; Navel Oranges, 10/- to 11/-; Oranges, 3/- to 4/-; Lemons, 11/- to 12/-; N.S.W. Passionfruit, best 10/- to 11/-, second grade 8/- to 9/-, inferior 4/- to 6/-. Tas. Apples: Demo., 2⅜in. to 2⅝in., 12/- to 12/6 case; 3in., 10/- to 12/-; 2¼in. to 2⅜in., 10/- to 11/6; STP., 2¼in. to 2⅜in., 7/6 to 9/-; 2⅜in., 6/6 to 7/6; 2¼in., 6/- to 6/6; SPM., 2¼in. to 2⅜in., 9/- to 10/-; 2⅜in., 8/- to 9/-; 2¼in., 7/- to 8/6; 2¼in., 6/- to 7/-; Croftons, 9/6 to 12/- case; Jons., 2¼in. to 2⅜in., 9/- to 10/6; 2¼in., 8/-; Rokes, 2¼in., 8/- to 9/-; 2¼in. to 2⅜in., 7/- to 8/-; small size Rokes, 5/- to 6/-; FC, green, 2¼in. to 2⅜in., 10/6 to 11/6; 2⅜in., 8/- to 9/-; 2¼in., 8/- to 8/6; Yellow FC, 5/- to 8/-; DC, 7/- to 9/- case. Pears were scarce and sold at from 10/- to 15/- case. Tas. Pears, EC, 7/- to 11/-; MD, 7/- to 10/- case.

West Australia.

Perth (23/9/32).—Apples: Dunns, dumps 7/- to 11/6; Yates, 8/- to 11/6 (special to 12/6, inferior from 5/-); G. Smith, 10/6 to 14/6 (others from 8/-); Cleo., 9/6 to 11/-; Rokewood, 8/6 to 10/6 (others from 6/-); Del., 12/- to 15/- (special to 17/-); Citrus: Oranges, plain, flats 4/- to 6/6 (others from 3/-), dumps 5/6 to 8/6; Navels, 4/- to 7/6 (special to 9/6), 8/- to 11/- (special to 14/6, others from 6/-); Lemons, 2/- to 4/- (special to 5/-); Mandarins, 4/- to 7/- (special to 10/-, others from 3/-); other lines, Passionfruit, half-bushel 8/- to 14/-; Tomatoes, best 4/- to 7/- (special to 8/6, others from 1/6).

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (15/9/32).—Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd. report prices as follows:—Apples: Jons. 5/-, 7/-; Del. 6/-, 8/-; Lord Wolsley Alfr., choice large cookers, 5/6, others 3/- to 4/-; Sturmers 5/-, 8/-. Pears: Coles, W. Nelis 8/- to 12/-. Pines, 18/-. Grape Fruit, Australian 16/-. Passions, 6/-, 14/-. Lemons, Australian 25/-, N.Z. 8/-, 14/-. Poorman Oranges, 2/6, 4/-. Smooth-skin Sevilles, 12/-. Mandarines wanted. Bananas, choice ripe Niues, 17/-. Oranges, Vic. Navels, 13/-, 16/6 case.

Do not run any Financial Risk with your Fruit but Consign it to

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FRUIT EXCHANGE——————BRISBANE

SELECTED AGENTS FOR:

Victoria: Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Assn. Ltd. Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd. Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.

Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: N.S.W. Central Citrus Assn. Ltd. Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.